"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair early, thunder showers afternoon or by night; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,376. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STRIKE LEADERS TO MEET SHONTS AND MAYOR TODAY

Conference This Morning Expected to Settle Question of General Traffic Tie-Up.

LITTLE HOPE HELD OUT

Interborough Votes Substantial Wage Advance for Most of Working Force.

MITCHEL GETS DEMANDS

But Union Officials Ignore His Request for 24 Hours' Notice of a General Strike.

The momentous question whether the strike of motormen and conductors begun in Westchester County on July 22 is to be extended from the Third Avenue Railway system to other traction lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn and on Staten Island and Long Island will probably be decided today.

Mayor Mitchel, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, and representatives of the carmen's union will hold a conference, and every effort will be made to prevent a general strike. The intervention of the Public Service Commission may force a respite in the labor war, but there is little hope that it can affect a settlement of differences between the traffic lines and their employes.

The only hope held out last night of avoiding a strike on the green surface car system in New York City within forty-eight hours was the slender one that either the company or the union may back down.

In another advertisement placed in the newspapers and signed by Theodore P. Shonts, the President, the New York Railways Company announces its willingness to confer with the Mayor and with the company's men, but intimates that it will not negotiate with any outsiders.

"In order that there may be no mistake on our part as to the present attitude of our men, we have asked them to select by secret ballot a group of their fellow employes empowered to discuss matters of common interest," the advertisement says, "and to consider effective methods of maintaining uninterrupted the transportation service expected by the people of New York."

The company's sole reason for opposing an alliance between the employes and an alien labor organization, the company says, is its fear that such a combination will be detrimental to the transit service to which New York is entitled.

A report reached Police Headquarters at midnight that the employes of the New York & Queens County Railroad, a subsidiary of the Interborough Company handling most of the traffic in the north end of Queens Borough, would go on strike today, but this was denied by members of the union.

The conference this morning will be held at City Hall at 10 o'clock. It was arranged by the Mayor after demands said to have been made by the employes of the New York Railways and of the New York & Queens County Railway Company had been submitted to him by William D. Manon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

The Carmen's Demands.

These demands, which were said to have been formulated at meetings held in Manhattan and Queens County, were for recognition of the carmen's union, and for a wage scale equal to that asked of the Third Avenue Railway Company, 30 cents an hour for first-year men and 33 cents an hour thereafter. Mahon informed the Mayor that a majority of the service employes of the New York Railways and of the New York & Queens County Railway Company had agreed on these demands, although organizations of these employes were still being perfected here and on Long Island at meetings last night. After submitting its demands to the company, the union, under its bylaws, cannot call a strike until arbitration has been refused.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, among whose employes representatives of the carmen's union have been doing missionary work, adopted a resolution yesterday increasing the pay of eleven classes of employes on the subway and elevated lines. Conductors, motormen, guards, special officers, porters, switchmen, towermen, starters, train clerks, agents, and gatemen are included.

The advances given to motormen and conductors are from 10 to 20 cents a day, those granted some of the other grades reaching 30 cents a day. They will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the annual budget of the company. Conductors in the first year of their employment who have been receiving $2.45 for a day of ten hours will hereafter receive $2.60 for the same time; second, third and fourth year conductors who have been receiving $2.45, $2.55 and $2.65 a day, respectively, will receive 15 cents a day more under the new schedule. The present schedule provides for a different scale for fifth-year conductors, but this is abolished.

Motormen entering the employ of the Interborough have been receiving $3.25 for a day of ten hours, and will receive $3.35 for the same time hereafter. Second-year motormen who have been getting $3.50 a day will receive $3.60; third-year motormen who have been getting $3.50 will get $3.70; fourth-year men who have been getting $3.60 will get $3.80; fifth-year men being advanced from $3.70 to $3.90; sixth-year men from $3.80 to $4 and after that $4.20.

Pay of Train Guards.

Hereafter there will be only four grades of guards as against five grades now, their pay having been advanced from 10 to 15 cents a day according to their length of service. The minimum for guards under the new schedule is $2.20 for a day of ten hours and the maximum $2.50.

The pay of special officers has been advanced from $2.40 and $2.50 a day to $2.50 and $2.60; of towermen, from $2.60 and $2.70 to $2.70 and $2.80; of starters, from $2.50 and $2.70 to $2.60 and $2.80; of switchmen, from $2.70, $2.80, and $2.90 to $3 and $3.10, the intermediate grade being abolished; of train clerks, from

Continued on Page 4.

American Airman Brings Down a German

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The American air squadron scored another success on Monday, when Sergeant N. Lufbery downed his first German flier, which fell near Etain.

While patrolling alone over the enemy's line Lufbery saw the German below him. He dived immediately behind the hostile machine, opening fire as he passed close to its tail. So swift was the dive that the American was able to fire only seven shots from his mitrailliieuse, but his aim was good. The pilot fell forward over the controls, and the plane dropped headlong, bursting into flames as it struck the ground.

As Lufbery hovered to see the last of his enemy three other Germans attacked him, but he got home safely. He has been recommended for the military medal.

U. S. BANKERS REJECT CHINA'S LOAN TERMS

Members of International Group Tell State Department Security Must Be Sound.

GOOD-WILL NOT ENOUGH

Bonds Must Be Salable—Original Group to Give Data to Concern Not Bound by Agreement.

Negotiations for a loan to China by the American bankers who were members of the six-power group formed four years ago to finance the requirements of China have failed, and the Chinese Government is now looking to another American banking interest for the money it needs.

The American group consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank. These bankers having found it impossible under the conditions which exist to make the loan, China has turned to the American International Corporation, which has established close relations with the Chinese Government in other matters, but the belief in banking circles is that these negotiations will also come to naught. The reason lies in the fact that it seems impracticable to arrange satisfactory terms.

Formally the American-Chinese loan group stands ready, if the matter can be arranged with its associates in the six-power group, to accede to the request of the State Department that the loan to China be made, but practically the matter has come to an end so far as these bankers are concerned. The position of these bankers has been formally made known to the State Department in a letter which reviews the whole course of the negotiations for a comprehensive loan to China.

Very briefly, the final suggestion of the American Government was that the American bankers make this loan as a matter of patriotism. The bankers' position was that if a loan were to be made it could only be made upon business terms—upon terms, in other words, which would warrant offering the bonds to their clients after the loan was made.

Must Have Partners' Assent.

The bankers, it is understood, have pointed out in their communication to the State Department that no step in the original negotiations was taken without the full knowledge and approval of the American Government, which at that time consented to the terms for a loan to China, including the five-year contract among the members of the six-power group, which communicated each member of the group to the others. This five-year period will not expire until June of next year. Until then the American group would not be free to undertake a loan to China without the co-operation, or at least the assent, of the other members of the financial alliance. All of this was familiar to the United States Government at the time.

When the present Administration publicly expressed its disapproval of the proposed arrangement for financing China in which American bankers were to participate, they withdrew from the business altogether, though still bound not to do any financing for the Chinese Government without acting in concert with their international partners. The group thereupon closed the office in China and to all intents and purposes dropped out of the matter.

A little more than a month ago the Chinese Government in its need turned again to the United States. It appealed to the State Department and the State Department took a friendly interest and appealed to the same bankers whose proposed loan the Government first approved under the Taft administration and then denounced under the present Administration.

Find Conditions Difficult.

Several conferences were held and for a time it seemed possible that a loan of about $4,000,000, to be followed later by more comprehensive financing, would be arranged. When it came to discussing the conditions great difficulty was encountered. The conclusion finally arrived at by the bankers is outlined in the communication addressed to the State Department. It is in effect that to make a loan acceptable to American investors it must be secured in some way, as by the pledge of specific revenue of the Chinese Government, and that it be understood, should it ever be necessary to insure the carrying out of the Chinese Government's obligation in this respect, that our Government would lend its aid to seeing that the conditions were fulfilled.

The State Department, it is understood, was unwilling to lend any such support as this to the proposed loan. When it was found that business terms satisfactory to the bankers were probably impossible of attainment, they were appealed to to make the loan as a matter of patriotism. The United States Government is credited with the view that it is highly desirable that the financing of China should not be left altogether to other powers. The chance of American interests in China being properly safeguarded would be much better with America participating in supplying the financial needs of the republic or supplying them altogether than it would be if the task of providing the Chinese Government with money were left to other powers exclusively. The bankers do not question this view, but do hold to the principle that a loan if made at all must be made on business terms

Other Bankers Not So Bound.

In practically determining their inability to make the proposed loan to

Continued on Page 4.

DYSPEPTICS NEED

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer. —Advt.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN VERDUN DRIVE; GAIN ON SOMME

Gen. Nivelle's Troops Attack "En Echelon" on Three-Mile Front East of the Meuse.

CAPTURE SOME TRENCHES

Take 600 Prisoners and Ten Machine Guns — Germans Push Forward Near Fleury.

SOMME COMBATS ISOLATED

British Report Success Near Pozieres—French Make Progress in Hem District.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—While the last two days have seen little beyond isolated fighting on the Somme front, the struggle at Verdun has broken out afresh.

Following the failure of an exceptionally strong German attack yesterday west and south of the Thiaumont field work, on the east bank of the Meuse, the French today attacked in echelon on a front of a little more than three miles, from the Meuse at Vacheravville as far east as Fleury. Several German trenches and points d'appui were captured, with 600 prisoners and about ten machine guns, according to the French War Office communiqué issued this evening.

The Germans immediately launched a counterattack in the wood east of Vacheravville, but they were repulsed with grenades.

In the region east and southeast of the village of Fleury (the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and Le Chenois) the fighting which began yesterday continued last night with considerable violence. The French War Office reports that the Germans by the use of asphyxiating gases were able to gain a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and at Le Chenois. Elsewhere on this front the Germans were repulsed.

The Berlin War Office, in speaking of this fighting, says that a hill salient northeast of Fort Souville was captured, while "we pressed the enemy back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufel Wood." Berlin reports the capture of about 940 men in this operation.

Isolated Fighting on the Somme.

On the Somme front the French captured a strongly fortified work between the Hem Wood and the Monacu farm, (just north of the Somme, east of Peronne.) This position, the French night communiqué says, contained about 100 dead Germans.

The French also took a German trench northwest of Déniécourt, at the extreme southern end of the Anglo-French line of advance. Two enemy counterattacks on this position were later repulsed.

Little of importance is reported from the British front. The British artillery and aviation service have been busy, the most notable achievement being the destruction of seven gun emplacements and ammunition dumps near Grandcourt, on the Ancre River.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse our second lines south of Le Mort Homme were bombarded with shells of large calibre.

On the right bank we carried out several attacks by echelon from the Meuse as far as Fleury, in the wood immediately east of Vacheravville, to the west and to the south of the Thiaumont work, as well as in the ravine south of Fleury. Our troops captured several German trenches and organized points of support. We made in the course of these actions about 600 prisoners and captured about ten machine guns.

An enemy counterattack in the region of Vacheravville was repulsed with the grenade. In the sectors of Vaux-le-Chapitre — Le Chenois the bombardment continued with violence.

North of the Somme there was no infantry action in the course of the day.

According to new details received the fortified work captured by us between Hem Wood and Monacu Farm contained about one hundred German bodies. Up to the present we have cleared away four machine guns in that work.

South of the Somme two enemy counterattacks against the trench which we conquered northwest of Déniécourt were repulsed.

Germans Advance Near Fleury.

The French afternoon communiqué, which told of a slight German advance east of Fleury, follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois and spread to the east as far as a point to the south of Damloup. The enemy, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gases, gained a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and at Le Chenois, but elsewhere all his endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, we took 100 prisoners, including three officers.

North of the Somme, between the Hem Wood and the Monacu Farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrées resulted in our occupation of a German trench northwest of Déniécourt; we also took some prisoners.

In the Champagne, west of Auberive, a Russian reconnoitring party delivered a boyonet charge against a detachment of the enemy which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of dead.

Along the Somme front our aviators showed great activity yesterday. A total of thirty-three aerial encounters took place over the lines of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while four-teen other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were seen to dive down within their lines.

British Gain West of Pozieres.

Further progress has been made by the British troops east of Pozières, in the Somme region, it was officially an-

Continued on Page 3.

Peace Meetings Held in 35 German Cities, Speakers Urge Revival of Submarine War

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2. — The campaign of the National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace started last night with thirty-five speakers in as many German cities.

In Berlin Professor Harnack added no word to the Chancellor's utterances on war aims and peace terms, which he merely paraphrased.

More interesting was the Leipsic lecture of the Reichstag member, Friedrich Naumann, who has leaped to fame as the originator of the central Europe idea. He said: "Today we must face the fact that our achievements so far have not convinced the enemy that the historic decision has fallen in our favor." Herr Naumann also made an interesting though veiled reference to ruthless submarine warfare, saying: "We in the German fatherland believed that a final decision of the war could be brought about by a particular blow. This was essentially a military and technical question, but we made almost a moral question of it. On the first day of the third year of war we must be prepared to travel a still longer and roundabout road. We must follow our destiny in order that we may not lose what we have won by the heroic death of so many of our sons."

In Bochum George Bernhard, editor of the Vossiche Zeitung, sounded the keynote of holding out and fighting to a finish, saying: "It is understandable that at the end of the second year of the war the desire for peace stirs more strongly than ever before in all the nations, but perhaps most of all in Germany, despite our great successes in the East and West, although we have not felt the horrors of war in our own land. The German nation was ever peace loving, but love of peace is not indicative of weakness and quitting.

"Since we must continue the war, it must be carried on with all the means which our superiority in science and technology places in our hands, and without hesitation to the end. Germany's future invincibility and economic development must be secured thereafter. Under all circumstances our boundaries must be where our military experts demand, and on the other hand Germany's economic development is only possible when our capital strength in relation to that of England remains unweakened. To surrender a war of intensity means surrendering Germany's economic future. We must either collect an indemnity in cash or if, in place of cash, we are compelled to take land, this will have nothing to do with the principle of whether one approves or disapproves of annexation. Our goal can be reached if we fight on with firm determination.

Dr. Edekum, a member of the Reichstag, said in Mannheim: "Every human being in the warring nations is today filled with peace yearnings, but the Governments of our enemies today will not permit this feeling to have any influence on their actions. They still aim at annihilating Germany. We could have peace on their humiliating conditions, but that is out of the question. Our nation at the front and at home must hold out to the end."

Professor von Listz, speaking in Stuttgart, called for "implicit confidence in the men who are guiding the destinies of the German Empire, and that the sharpened submarine warfare will come in that moment when the reasons for its postponement cease to exist."

Most of the other speakers of the national committee touched on the popular submarine warfare theme. Thus the Reichstag member, Friedrich Payer, in Frankfurt said: "The best thing about the fight over the submarine warfare was that it was gradually losing its intensity."

"The Government and nation are one on the proposition that we have no occasion for showing tender considerations toward England and its population, which is trying to starve us to death. But one must not consider the submarine question as separate from all other military and political questions. The same holds largely true in the discussion regarding sparing the use of Zeppelins against England.

"The meetings, which closed with the singing of 'Deutschland Ueber Alles,' appeared to have served their purpose of patriotic demonstrations on the threshold of the third year of the war."

[By The Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Professor Harnack, in his peace speech in Berlin, warned his auditors against expecting or demanding too much from the results of the war, as Germany must remember the lot of her confederates as well as her own success. He appealed to his hearers to have confidence in the Administration, which he said had done its utmost to prevent the war, and the attitude of which toward certain neutrals history would some day justify.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO PREVENT STRIKE

Railway Tie-Up Inevitable in Absence of Intervention, Commerce Chamber Says.

SEES DANGER IN DEADLOCK

Neither Side Disposed to Yield—Mediation Commissioner Chambers Expects a Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. — President Wilson is taking a personal interest in efforts that are being made with his consent to prevent the threatened great strike of railway trainmen. While Judge William L. Chambers, the Commissioner in charge of the affairs of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, indicated today that he believed that the conference to be held in New York on Aug. 8 between railroad officials and representatives of the trainmen's brotherhoods was likely to result in an amicable settlement, this opinion is not shared generally. Mr. Chambers said that if the present efforts for arbitration should fail it was inevitable that the matter would go before the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

The conference in New York next Tuesday will be between the General Conference Committee of the Railroads and the Executive Board of the railroad brotherhoods. About 300,000 railroad employes are affected. The count of the vote taken to determine whether the Executive Committe should be authorized to order a strike is still in progress, but no doubt is expressed that a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the strike proposal.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago Chairman of the Committee on the Railroad Situation, has appealed to President Wilson to adopt some strong measure to prevent the threatened walkout.

Amicable Settlement Remote.

"I feel constrained to bring to your attention a matter in connection with the controversy between the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods," says Mr. Wheeler in his letter to the President, "in the hope that you will see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the Administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis in the matter, and to verify the statements which I here with submit.

"As Chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Railroad Situation, I met in New York, with the Railway Executive Advisory Committee, Frank P. Trumbull, Chairman, and the National Conference Committee of Railroads, Elisha Lee, Chairman, to request from them a definite statement as to the position of the roads when the conference reconvenes to hear the result of the strike vote which was completed last week.

"There seems to be a prevailing opinion in Washington, and I think rather generally held throughout the country, that no interruption of freight transportation will result, and that some means will be found to adjust the differences. As a result of the meeting my conviction is deepened that an amicable settlement is remote and that, while other orderly steps are yet to be taken before a final break is reached, yet such a break is inevitable unless strong measures of intervention are speedily introduced.

"On Aug. 8 the joint conference will convene again, the men will announce the result of their strike vote, and the roads will reiterate their proposals, which the brotherhood chiefs have once declined. I am assured that there will be no modification of the attitude of the roads. Neither is it expected that the representatives of the men, with the new power of the strike vote in their hands, will recede from the position which they have heretofore taken.

"The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation may come into the matter at this point, but without effect in my judgment, in bringing these contending factions together. Finally, arbitration may be discussed, and the break will come when the roads absolutely refuse to arbitrate only the demands of the men and the men refuse with equal force to admit into the arbitration the contingent proposals of the roads.

"Thus, unless there is intervention, as proposed in Senate Joint resolution 145, ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the commercial bodies affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, or other Governmental intervention on behalf of the public, nothing will be left but for the men indefinitely to defer action or exercise the authority conferred upon them by an overwhelming vote to call a strike.

"In the meeting the roads definitely expressed determination not to recede from their present position, no matter

Continued on Page 4.

WILSON UNCHANGED ON SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Stands by His Original Position That It Must Be Decided by the States.

WOMAN'S PARTY FOR HUGHES

Miss Vernon, National Secretary, Hints That Convention Will Indorse Republican Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The White House let it be known today that President Wilson had not changed his position that the question of granting the vote to women should be left to the determination of the individual States. What was said at the White House was drawn forth mainly by the statement of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, after an interview with President Wilson yesterday, that she believed the President would be brought over to indorsing the proposed amendment to the Constitution granting the franchise to women.

The White House made it clear that the President had not changed his mind, notwithstanding the declaration of Charles E. Hughes in favor of the Federal amendment. The President, it was said, stood on the plank of the Democratic platform favoring disposal of the suffrage question by the individual States. The President voted for woman suffrage in New Jersey last year.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage got out a statement when it learned of the White House reiteration of the President's position. In that statement it was said:

"While no official here would state definitely today what the Western women voters, members of the Woman's Party, will decide when they meet at Colorado Springs, little doubt was felt that they would decide to support Hughes and the Federal woman suffrage amendment. With today's announcement from the White House that the President had not changed his mind on the suffrage issue, the last gleam of hope, so far as obtaining support from the Democratic Party for the Susan B. Anthony amendment was concerned, seemed to fade.

Miss Anne Martin, Chairman of the Woman's Party National Committee; Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, and many other prominent Western Democratic women, have expressed themselves as desirous of voting for President Wilson, but added that they were suffragists first, and would abide by whatever decision is reached by the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs."

The Woman's Party convention will begin on Aug. 10. Some of the officers of the party are already at Colorado Springs. Others will leave here tomorrow.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 2.—The announcement from the White House that President Wilson's attitude toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment was unchanged was regarded at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party as hostile to the movement.

"The women of the United States cannot allow a man who has taken such a stand to return to the White House for another four years," said Miss Mabel Vernon, Secretary of the National Woman's Party. "There is no other course for the National Woman's Party to pursue. We must fight for our rights."

DENMARK IS READY TO RATIFY ISLES' SALE

Rigsdag Probably Will Accept United States Offer, Though the Socialists Object.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—It is regarded as probable that the Rigsdag will accept the offer of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies in spite of opposition from several quarters, including the Socialists, who demand that negroes in the islands get the vote immediately.

The offer for the islands is $25,000,000 and the cession of all American rights in Greenland to Denmark. A condition of the offer is that all existing Danish business interests in the Danish West Indies will be conserved.

DEUTSCHLAND OUT IN THE OPEN SEA, ELUDING HER FOES

Submarine Plunges at Full Tilt Beneath Waters as Storm Breaks Along Coast.

ONLY TWO BOATS WITH HER

The Times Launch and Tug Timmins Serve as Escort in Her Dramatic Dash.

PUTS ON SPEED AT THE LAST

Allied Warships Nowhere to be Seen as Waves Hide U-Boat Off Virginia Capes at 8:30 P. M.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—As peacefully as a ferryboat crossing the Hudson River the German submersible freighter Deutschland passed out the Virginia Capes at 8:35 o'clock tonight, homeward bound for Bremen.

Only the press launch Louis Feurstein, carrying the correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Associated Press saw the first undersea freighter successfully negotiate the perilous start of her homeward journey, the Deutschland having shaken off and lost the volunteer convoy of small craft which put out of Baltimore with her.

There was not a ship of the allied patrol in sight as she submerged under cover of darkness and tunneled her way through a raging sea, that made surface travel hazardous for the stoutest of boats.

Gained by a nerve-racking race of eighteen miles down Chesapeake Bay to the Cape Henry Light, the view of the great underwater liner's going, as beheld by the two correspondents aboard the press boat, started as a picture of unusual marine beauty and climaxed swiftly into a thrilling drama that left its spectators trembling with excitement at the end.

Where the Deutschland is now no man save those aboard her can say. But that her departure is an accomplished fact there is the added evidence that the Timmins, after hovering for half an hour near the spot where the huge submersible disappeared, put about and steamed back in the direction of Baltimore.

The Maryland pilot, who from the wheelhouse of the Timmins, guided the two boats down the bay, remained aboard the Timmins, apparently for the purpose of returning her to the Ocean Forwarding Company's pier at Baltimore.

Storm Braved by U-Boat.

It was hours after the first peaceable submarine ducked under the waves while her bow was tearing through the water at sixteen miles an hour when her press boat convoy made port. A howling northeaster that kicked up mountain-high waves, and a wicked undertow made landing at Cape Henry utterly impossible and forced the press boat to race hard to Norfolk to send the news.

In those five hours the Deutschland may have traveled more than thirty miles, which would put her some twenty-eight miles beyond the three-mile limit on a course whose actual direction from the point near the lighthouse where she went under may have lain anywhere within an arc of 90 degrees.

Save for the Timmins and the unwelcome press launch, the Deutschland made the last few miles of her outward journey through American waters unguarded and alone.

The neutrality watch maintained for the past few days by the cruiser North Carolina and four torpedo boat destroyers of the United States Navy was nowhere to be seen, though two destroyers were still on duty at the three-mile limit.

THE TIMES press launch, in command of Captain S. A. Carmine, kept a sixteen-hour vigil far out in the bay before she was rewarded with sight of her quarry.

The success of her stalking when other press boats had been left far behind the submarine lay in her having chosen a position eighteen miles from Cape Henry Light, at the juncture of the two channels, one leading out to the open sea past the lighthouse, the other curving southwest to Old Point and Newport News, the only spot in the whole channel where a vessel bound either way seemed certain to come into view.

The first news of the whereabouts of the Deutschland was picked up at 3 o'clock this afternoon when a passenger on the deck of an Old Bay liner bound for Norfolk, in response to a shouted question, signaled by holding up his five fingers four times that the submarine had been passed twenty miles above in Chesapeake Bay.

By then the nor'easter was gathering full force, and the roar of the sea made hailing of other boats almost futile. The launch carried no wireless, and for a time her chance of sighting the submarine, despite her carefully chosen position, seemed that of the proverbial searcher for the needle in the haystack.

Two hours later the Government buoy tender, Iva, in tow, came in sight. The launch was manoeuvred through the chopping seas to a point where for the last time in some hours it was possible to speak a boat. An officer aboard the Iva bellowed that the Deutschland was

Continued on Page 2.

Hindenburg to Command On Entire Eastern Front

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—All of the German and Austrian armies on the eastern front have been placed under the supreme command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a dispatch quoting a Berlin official announcement.

This decision was reached during the Emperor's recent visit to the eastern front. A similar announcement, the dispatch says, has been made in Vienna.

SIX ZEPPELINS RAID THE ENGLISH COAST

Bombs Are Dropped by the Airships at Many Points, but Results Are Not Known.

ONE CRAFT REPORTED HIT

British Guns Give the Raiders a Brisk Reception and Crowds Turn Out to See the Sight.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—German airships have again flown over the eastern countries of England dropping bombs.

An official communication just issued says:

A number of airships crossed the coast of the eastern counties shortly after midnight.

Their objective has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the raid is still proceeding.

Some bombs were dropped at various places.

Another official communication issued early this morning says:

The raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven airships. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped at various places on the eastern and southeastern counties, but no definite reports have been received. No military damage has yet been reported.

Many anti-aircrift guns were in action, and at least one of the airships is reported to have been hit.

A Zeppelin was seen early this morning traveling seaward, badly damaged, according to the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent in a southeast coast town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—A warning was issued to various important points last night that a new air raid might be expected. It was not, however, until just before 1 o'clock that definite news of the arrival of the enemy craft was reported. The story of the raid, so far as it is at present ascertainable, is told in these messages from The Daily Chronicle correspondents:

"An Eastern County Town, 12:30 A. M.—A Zeppelin has passed over coming due north and flying at a height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. No bombs were dropped in this district. The airship passed straight over, flying south."

"An Eastern County Town, 2:20 A. M.—A Zeppelin visited this locality this morning at about 2 o'clock and dropped a number of bombs. She was picked up by searchlights. It is not known whether any casualties were caused or any damage was done."

"A Southeast Coast Town, 1:25 A. M.—A Zeppelin came over this locality at 1 o'clock. She was soon picked up by our searchlights. There was continuous firing from our anti-aircraft guns, and it looked as if the invader had been hit. No bombs were dropped."

"A Southeast Coast Town, 1:30 A. M.—A Zeppelin has just come over this locality from the north, making inland. She skirted along the coast toward the north. She was picked up by searchlights. For the space of two minutes she was clearly visible and her movements were watched with interest by the people who gathered on the front and at their doors. There was not the slightest alarm. A heavy fire was opened by the anti-aircraft guns. Shrapnel was seen to burst near her, but it doubtful if she was hit, as she was flying high, about 6,000 or 7,000 feet. She was last seen heading seaward. Searchlights are still at work, but so far have failed to locate her a second time."

This is the fourth raid upon the English coast within a week.

GERMANY WON'T MOLEST DUTCH FOOD SHIPMENTS

Holland Threatens to Close Frontier, Under Pressure of Allies, and Teutons Yield.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The German Government has given a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to The Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. van Aalst, President of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch Commissioner.

The Express says van Aalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect: "Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England with food cargoes Holland will close her eastern frontier. Otherwise the Entente may stop Dutch imports from America and the Dutch colonies."

The trip of the Dutch Commissioner was the result of representations by the Entente that Holland was selling large quantities of foodstuffs in Germany while her food trade with England had almost ceased. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the Entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin, and after a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

TRAIN SERVICE TO ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Effective August 3d. Lv. New York 11:08 A.M Lv Spartanburg 10:30 A.M. Ar Asheville 2:10 P.M. Pullman service N. Y. to Spartanburg. Information SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

CASEMENT PUT TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON

Plotter of Irish Uprising with Germany Is Hanged at 9 o'Clock This Morning.

CHEERFUL IN LAST HOURS

Political Expediency and All Other Grounds for Clemency Rejected by British Cabinet.

REPRIEVE WAS LOOKED FOR

London Believed Government Would Relent—Senate's Appeal Was Cabled by President Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3, 9:13 A. M.—Roger Casement was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning (3 A. M. New York time) in Pentonville Prison for high treason.

He was pronounced dead at 9:09 A. M.

The convicted man, whose knighthood was taken away from him when he was found guilty, had shown not the slightest concern since he was sentenced to death, but had eaten and slept remarkably well. Last night he maintained his customary attitude of bravado. He chatted freely and even cheerily with the two warders in the condemned men's cell and after eating a hearty supper divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed.

He was executed in his own clothes, but was not permitted to wear a collar.

A Roman Catholic priest ministered to him during his last moments and led the procession to the scaffold.

This notice, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, and the Governor of Pentonville prison, had been posted on the entrance gates of the prison last night:

"The sentence of the law, passed upon Roger David Casement, found guilty of high treason, will be carried out into execution at 9 A. M. tomorrow."

Various appeals made in behalf of Casement were fully considered by the Cabinet and were rejected on what Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister of War Trade, speaking to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in behalf of his Government, said were sufficient grounds. Casement, Lord Cecil said, had been found guilty of high treason, and none of the pleas advanced in his behalf justified mitigation of the penalty to which he had been condemned. Only on the ground of political expediency, he said, could there be a question of reprieve, and, in the view of the Government, the question of political expediency was not applicable to Casement's crime.

Among the several arguments invoked by Lord Robert Cecil in the course of his detailed statement was the fact that the evidence showed that Casement had endeavored to subvert the allegiance of Irish prisoners in Germany, that Irish prisoners who remained loyal were subjected to harsh treatment, and that some died in consequence.

Final Efforts for Casement.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—Beyond the statement by Lord Robert Cecil no formal announcement that the execution of Casement would be carried out was made public. Officials intimated to The Associated Press, however, that this was quite the usual procedure, as a sentence on a convict carries with it the natural supposition of execution, the only occasion for an official announcement being the granting of a reprieve or a commutation of sentence.

While the Government maintained silence as to the final efforts made on behalf of Casement, it is known that petitions were received as late as yesterday. The Foreign Office said no communication had been received from the State Department at Washington requesting a reprieve.

All matters in connection with Casement's case were seriously considered by the Cabinet, and the determination to let the law take its course proved unalterable. The decision of the Government caused some surprise, as the opinion had become widespread that the sentence would be commuted at the last moment to life imprisonment.

Case Summed Up by Cecil.

In his formal statement Lord Robert Cecil said:

"No doubt of Casement's guilt exists. No one doubts that the court and jury arrived at the right verdict. The only ground for a reprieve would be political expediency, a difficult ground to put forward in this country. This country never could strain the law to punish a man for the same reason that it could not strain the law to let one off.

"The Irish rebellion began with the murder of unarmed people, both soldiers and police. No grievance justified it, and it was purely a political movement organized by a small section of Irish people who still hate England and were assisted by Germany. There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against these people. There is no doubt that Casement did everything possible to assist this rebellion in co-operation with the Germans. There can be no doubt that he was moved by enmity for this coun-

try. The contention that he landed in Ireland for the purpose of preventing the rebellion is demonstrably false. No such assertion was made by counsel at the trial.

"Casement was much more malignant and hostile to this country than were the leaders of the rising who were caught with arms in their hands. He visited military prisons in Germany with the intention of persuading Irish soldiers to throw off their allegiance. All sorts of promises were made for the improvement of the condition of these men to induce them to join the Irish legion. An enormous majority thus approached refused and thereafter were subjected to increased hardships by the Germans. From among these Irish soldiers a number have since been repatriated as hopeless invalids, and they subsequently died. They looked upon Casement as their murderer.

"Nor is there any ground, public or private, so far as we know, which can be quoted in mitigation of Casement's crime, and I do not think any Government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence which has been passed on him."

The Prisoner Resigned.

Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, said late yesterday that he had reason to believe that there would be no reprieve. Premier Asquith had received an extensively signed petition from Ireland in behalf of Casement, but beyond a formal acknowledgment had not further communicated with its originators.

Casement, according to Mr. Duffy, who saw the condemned man frequently remained unconcerned. He no longer looked dejected or depressed, and betrayed no emotion as the hour for his execution approached. He ate well, favoring fruit and iced drinks.

Mr. Duffy said Casement had embraced the Catholic religion since the passing of the death sentence, having received instructions and daily ministrations from a priest visiting his cell. Mr Duffy added that the prisoner saw and bade farewell to his nearer relatives, who spent some time with him at the prison.

GERMAN GUARDS SHOT TWO IRISH PRISONERS

Both Had Repulsed Casement, Baron Newton Tells Lords—Inquiry by Gerard Hampered.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Baron Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Lords today as to whether the Government had any information concerning the shooting of two Irish soldiers while prisoners of war in Germany, said:

"The American Embassy in Berlin notified the Government on July 7 that Patrick Moran of the Connaught Rangers, had been shot by a guard at the working camp, near Limburg, on May 28. The commandant of the camp told the American representative that Moran, while intoxicated, attacked a guard, who shot him dead in self-defense.

"On July 10 the American Embassy informed the Government that another Irish prisoner, William Devlin, Munster Fusiliers, had been shot at the Limburg working camp. When Ambassador Gerard visited the camp in connection with the death of Moran the shooting of Devlin was concealed.

"It is important to note that, according to our information, both soldiers had refused to join Roger Casement in his proposed expedition to Ireland."

Baron Newton added that on July 13 the British Government addressed a strong protest to the German Government against its action in placing difficulties in the way of Ambassador Gerard's inquiries into the shooting of Moran and the concealment of Devlin's death.

"We demanded an immediate inquiry, in the presence of a member of the American Embassy, into the shooting of the two prisoners and the punishment of those found guilty," said the Under Secretary. "We pointed out that the proceeding would be all the more infamous if it were found to be connected with the men's refusal to join Casement. On the 30th we received a detailed report of the shooting of Moran, from which it appeared that the German authorities refused to allow Ambassador Gerard to talk to witnesses except in the presence of a German officer.

"It appeared from Ambassador Page's report," he added, "that the Under Secretary, that the investigation into the shooting of Devlin was not undertaken until Ambassador Gerard took the matter up. The Ambassador was even warned by the General commanding at Frankfort not to go to Limburg. Devlin was shot the day before Ambassador Gerard and Dr. McCarthy (Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin) visited the camp, but neither the Chief of Staff at Frankfort nor the commandant of the camp informed Ambassador Gerard of this.

"In thanking Ambassador Gerard we asked him to endeavor to obtain a modification of the restriction against talking with witnesses except in the presence of a German officer, and, if this proved impossible, to obtain the names of witnesses so that their evidence might be heard later."

CASEMENT'S CAREER AND TRIAL

Was Retired on British Pension When He Began Plotting with Germany.

Sir Roger Casement was arrested on April 22 last, after having landed from a German submarine on the Irish coast. A German tramp steamer with a cargo of arms which accompanied him, was blown up when the crew saw capture by British warships was inevitable. This was the prelude to the revolt against British sovereignty which broke out in Dublin two days later and which, according to witnesses, was to have been led by Sir Roger and to have made use of the arms he had imported from Germany.

Sir Roger was taken to London, and on May 15 received a preliminary hearing at Bow Street Police Court, where he was charged with "high treason without the realm." The Attorney General in opening the prosecution rehearsed Sir Roger's career as follows:

"Sir Roger Casement was born on Sept. 1, 1864. He was in the service of the Niger Coast On Rivers Protectorate from July 31, 1892, and on June 27, 1895, was appointed to be his Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese Province of Lorenzo Marquez. On July 29, 1898, he was appointed Consul for the Portuguese Possessions of West Africa, south of the Gulf of Guinea. During the war in South Africa he was engaged on special service at Cape Town in 1899 and 1900, and on the conclusion of hostilities he received the Queen's medal. On Aug. 20, 1900, he was transferred to King Leopold's Congo State, and in addition was appointed, on Aug. 6, 1901, to be Consul for part of the French Congo Colony. On June 30, 1905, he was made a C. M. G., and on Aug. 13, 1906, was appointed Consul for the State of San Paulo, to reside at Santos. He was promoted to be Consul General at Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 1, 1908, and on June 20, 1911, was made a knight. In the same year he received the Coronation medal. From 1909 to 1912 while titular Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, he was employed in making inquiries relative to the rubber industry, and on Aug. 1, 1913, after a considerable career of public usefulness, he retired on a pension.

Aside from being charged with having attempted to aid the enemies of the King by landing arms for the use of rebels on Irish soil, Sir Roger was charged with having, while in Germany, attempted to induce Irish prisoners there to become traitors. Sir Roger was committed for trial on these charges.

The trial began on June 26 in the High Court before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Horridge, with a jury. The indictment charged the prisoner with "adhering to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realm, to wit, in the Empire of Germany," and was based on the Treason act of 1351. Its contents, which have never been published here, proceeded to specify and to allege that:

Acts Charged in the Indictment.

"Sir Roger David Casement, otherwise known as Sir Roger Casement, Knight, on Dec. 1, 1914, and on divers other days thereafter and between that day and April 21, 1916, being then, to wit, on the said several days, a British subject, and while on the said several days an open and public war was being prosecuted and carried on by the German Emperor and his subjects against our Lord the King and his subjects, then and on the said several days traitorously contriving and intending to aid and assist the said enemies of our Lord the King and his subjects in the prosecution of the said war against our Lord the King and his subjects.

"(2) On or about Jan. 6, 1915, soliciting and inciting and endeavoring to persuade certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war then imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp, in the Empire of Germany, to wit, John Richardson and John Cronin and others whose names are unknown, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies and to fight against our Lord the King or his subjects in the said war.

"(3) On or about Feb. 19, 1915, soliciting and inciting and endeavoring to persuade certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war then imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp in the Empire of Germany, to wit, John Robinson, William Egan, Daniel O'Brien, and James Wilson, and divers others whose names are unknown, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies and to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(4) In or about the months of January and February, 1915, at Limburg Lahn in the Empire of Germany circulating and distributing and causing and procuring to be circulated and distributed to and among certain persons being British subjects and members of the military forces of our Lord the King and being prisoners of war imprisoned at Limburg Lahn Camp aforesaid, to wit, Michael O'Connor, John Robinson, John Cronin, William Egan, Daniel O'Brien, James Wilson, and divers others whose names are unknown, a certain leaflet to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:

Irishmen! Here is a chance for you to fight for Ireland! You have fought for England, your country's hereditary enemy. You have fought for Belgium in England's interest, though it was no more to you than the Fiji Islands! Are you willing to fight for your own country with a view to securing the national freedom of Ireland?

With the moral and material assistance of the German Government an Irish brigade is being formed. The object of the Irish brigade shall be to fight solely for the cause of Ireland and under no circumstances shall it be directed to any German end. The Irish brigade shall be formed and shall fight under the Irish flag alone. The men shall wear a special distinctively Irish uniform and have Irish officers. The Irish brigade shall be clothed, fed, and efficiently equipped with arms and ammunition by the German Government. It will be stationed near Berlin and be treated as guests of the German Government. At the end of the war the German Government undertakes to send each member of the brigade who may so desire it to the United States of American with necessary means to land.

The Irishmen in America are collecting money for the brigade.

Those men who do not join the Irish brigade will be removed from Limburg and distributed among other camps. If interested see your company commanders.

Join the Irish brigade and win Ireland's independence!

Remember Bachelors' walk!

God save Ireland!

"With intent to solicit, incite, and persuade the said last-mentioned British subjects, being Irishmen, to forsake their duty and allegiance to our Lord the King and to aid and assist his enemies in the prosecution of the said war against our Lord the King and his subjects.

"(5) On or about Dec. 31, 1914, and on divers days thereafter in the months of January and February, 1915, persuading and procuring certain persons, being members of the military forces of our Lord the King, to wit, Daniel Julian Bailey, one Quinless, one O'Callaghan, one Keogh, one Cavanagh, one Greer, and one Scanlan, and divers others, whose names are unknown, to the number of about fifty, the said persons being prisoners of war then imprisoned in Limburg Lahn Camp in the empire of Germany, to forsake their allegiance to our Lord the King and to join the armed forces of his said enemies with a view to fight against our Lord the King and his subjects in the said war.

"(6) On or about April 12, 1916, setting forth from the Empire of Germany as a member of a warlike and hostile expedition undertaken and equipped by the said enemies of our Lord the King having for its object the introduction into and landing on the coast of Ireland of arms and ammunition intended for use in the prosecution of the said war by the said enemies against our Lord the King and his subjects."

Convicted and Sentenced.

To this indictment Sir Roger pleaded not guilty. He denied that he had worked in Germany's interests or that he had accepted German gold as a bribe. Witnesses were produced not only from Ireland but from the prison camps of Germany, and documentary evidence as well. Sir Roger was found guilty on June 29, and he was sentenced to death by hanging on July 25, his appeal having been rejected. His execution was set for Aug. 3.

In Washington a resolution was adopted in the senate requesting President Wilson to transmit to the British Government an expression of hope that it would exercise clemency in the cases of all the Irish political prisoners. Pope Benedict also interceded, endeavoring to obtain grace, influenced by Irish Nationalists having urged upon the Pontiff that the prisoner was not a traitor but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

On his conviction knighthood was taken from the prisoner by King George's order. From the time of his arrest until after his conviction his friends, among whom was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, contended that his long life in the tropics had unsettled his mind.

The last persons to suffer with their lives for high treason in England were Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, who were put to death on May 1, 1820, for complicity in the Cato Street Conspiracy. This was a plot to assassinate the Ministers of the Crown at a dinner given by Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister, and was concocted in Cato Street, Edgeware Road, London, where the conspirators were arrested after one of their number had betrayed them.

The last previous case was that of William Candell, alias McConnell, and two other British subjects, who were put to death in Horsemonger Lane Jail in London on March 16, 1812. They had been captured at Isle de Bourbon, East Africa, in the service of the enemy, England being then at war with France.

Sir Roger Casement.

From Copyright Photo, Brown & Dawson. From Underwood & Underwood.

McCLURE TO RETURN HOME.

Publisher Says Passport's Terms Caused His Difficulties.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—S. S. McClure, the American publisher, who was ordered to return to the United States when he arrived at Liverpool last week on the American Line steamship Philadelphia, is spending the interval in London. The Philadelphia will not sail until tomorrow.

Mr. McClure said that his difficulties with the British authorities were due to the fact that his passport was made out for Switzerland as well as for France and England, and it was suggested that he might go to Germany after visiting the other countries. When this was pointed out to him he volunteered to return to America on the Philadelphia. He is permitted to move about without restrictions.

AMERICA GAINING PRESTIGE.

Our Standing in Europe Never Better, Says Minister Morris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ira Nelson Morris, Minister to Sweden, conferred with President Wilson today on conditions in the Scandinavian countries. He said that American prestige in Europe had been greatly increased since the outbreak of the war.

"I have been in a position to note public opinion in Scandinavian countries," said Mr. Morris in a statement later, "and from constant intercourse and association with the diplomats of belligerent countries and other prominent people, I feel that both in the Scandinavian countries and in the belligerent nations the prestige of the United States was never higher than today.

"Naturally, due to the conditions of war, there has been some resentment on the part of some belligerent countries, but the entire feeling is most warm and friendly to the United States and they appreciate this country as a sponsor of neutral conditions. They also appreciate the unselfish and world-wide manner in which we have acted in the name of humanity whenever the occasion arose in which we could be of service."

Mr. Morris intends to start for Copenhagen on Saturday with Mrs. Morris, on the Norwegian-American steamer Bergensfjord.

WANT AMERICA IN WAR.

Opera Singer Says France and Italy Resent Our Neutrality.

Miss Lois Patterson, an American operatic soprano, who has been singing in Milan, Rome, and Paris, returned yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria from Marseilles. She said there was a good deal of anti-American feeling in France and Italy because the United States had not entered into the war the Allies are waging for world freedom. The educated people realize what Americans have been doing for the allied wounded and the refugees, but the masses did not understand this, she said.

Miss Patterson has come over to visit her sister in this city and will return to Italy in the Fall.

Dutch Discuss Bryan Treaty.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A bill to ratify the Bryan treaty signed at Washington on Dec. 18, 1913, between Holland and the United States, agreeing to submit all differences whatsoever to a permanent international commission for inquiry and report, has been discussed in the Sections or Committee of the Second Chamber. Critics were not wanting, but, on the whole, the bill seems to have had a good reception. While one or two Deputies thought the value of such an agreement was doubtful, and even regarded it as not without danger, as the international commission would become acquainted with all kinds of documents and correspondence, others attached great importance to the treaty.

BRITAIN TO RELEASE SEIZED SECURITIES

Government Decides to Forward Several Consignments to Neutral Destinations.

BUT WAIVES NO RIGHTS

Announces Arrangement "Whereby Neutral Business Will Be Safeguarded."

LONDON, Aug. 2, 8:15 P. M.—Without waiving the right it claims to seize international securities as contraband, the Government has decided to release several such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their neutral destinations. The Foreign Office has given to The Associated Press an explanation of this action in the following statement:

"In recent months his Majesty's Government have detained and placed in the prize courts a large number of consignments of securities of enemy origin, amounting to several million dollars, passing in the mails between Holland and certain houses in the United States.

"Various representations have been received from the Government of the United States, as well as the other Governments concerned. His Majesty's Government believed they have the right to treat such securities, when found in the mails, in the same way as any other enemy export, and they understand from the note regarding mails addressed to them from the Government of the United States that the latter does not claim that these securities are entitled to special immunity as postal correspondence.

"In view, however, of representations received regarding the damage caused genuine neutral interests by seizures made in the past, his Majesty's Government have decided to waive what they believe to be their strict rights and to release a number of these consignments and forward them to their destinations. The allied Governments maintain their rights to intercept such securities in the future, but they have concluded arrangements whereby neutral business will be safeguarded from inconvenience, and neutral transactions may be made with certainty of freedom from seizure."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Up to a late hour tonight the State Department had not been notified of the decision of the British Government to release consignments of financial securities, but it was indicated that the department would not be surprised to get official confirmation of the news from London, as it had been pressing the British Government to modify its policy in this regard.

Great Britain has been seizing consignments of securities for inspection to ascertain if any German securities were being sent to the United States to be applied to German credits in this country. The reservation of right by Great Britain to seize securities as contraband apparently applies to such German securities. The complaints against the British practice have been based mainly on delays in the transmission of Dutch securities.

SIX AMERICANS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN FRANCE

Members of Field Ambulance Corps Defied Perils in Saving Wounded at Verdun.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Six members of the American field ambulance were cited today in the orders of the day of the French army.

Brooke Leonard Edwards of Philadelphia is mentioned as having shown "the greatest courage and coolness in seeking the wounded in the advance. His ambulance was damaged by bursting shells," continues the citation, "in crossing a violently bombarded zone. He repaired his machine and fulfilled his mission completely, conveying wounded beyond the danger zone."

James Hilton Sponagle of Gloucester, Mass., is cited for "his remarkable coolness in repairing his motor on the road under violent bombardment and transporting wounded during a period of intense shelling."

Thomas Potter of New York, Everett Jackson of Colorado Springs, Walter Wheeler of Yonkers, N. Y., and John Clark of Flushing, N. Y., are each cited separately for "calm intrepidity and devotion" with which they carried out their duties amid perilous conditions. All these men are working in the Verdun region under the direction of Herbert Townsend and Henry White.

Section No 1 of the ambulance is also cited as "crossing many times a locality intensely bombarded with poisonous gas shells and working without rest for thirty-two hours."

FOR BREAK WITH BRITAIN.

Congressman Gallivan Would Sever Relations for Kelly-Smith Exclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts wants the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The British Government, in Mr. Gallivan's opinion, does not deserve friendly recognition from this country because of its refusal to permit Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, whom Mr. Gallivan refers to as Eugene Hughes Kelly, and James Smith of Lowell, Mass., his associate, to land in Ireland to distribute $50,000 which they carried with them for the relief of families of men implicated in the recent Irish uprising.

In the House today Mr. Gallivan proposed a resolution calling on President Wilson to break off relations with the British Government on account of the action in the cases of Kelly and Smith and "other impudent and insulting acts." The resolution reads in part:

"Whereas, Kelly and Smith received properly certified passports from the Department of State of the United States, and also received a personal letter from the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, informing the proper American Embassy officials abroad of the merciful mission of Kelly and Smith, and further, as the passports of Kelly and Smith had been vised by the British Consul at New York;

"Resolved, in view of the insulting treatment accorded these and other Americans, and other impudent and insulting acts of Great Britain toward American commerce that a recommendation be made to the President of the United States that diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain be terminated at once."

BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

The Tageblatt Again in Disfavor with Military Authorities.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt has again been suppressed by the military authorities.

The resumption of publication by the newspaper several weeks ago was on condition that it refrained from too vigorous disputes with the Conservatives.

DEUTSCHLAND OUT IN THE OPEN SEA

Continued from Page 1.

in Tangier Bay, fifty miles northward, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Each Sights Other at Same Time.

Two hours later there came over the horizon a slowly-moving tug, abreast of which soon showed a low-lying craft of the most puzzling appearance.

A long look through powerful marine glasses strongly inclined observers to believe that the pair were the Timmins and the Deutschland, though both fore and aft decks of the latter seemed queerly cluttered up.

Just as the two, steaming slowly side by side, though separated by a safe expanse of sea, hove into better view, they sighted the launch, which by then was headed full speed toward them.

With astonishing rapidity the larger craft wheeled and started full speed up the bay, heading for the mouth of the Mobjack River.

The tug, circling with her, also put on top speed and raced away from the pursuing launch. For some two miles the pair showed clean heels, gaining every moment on the press boat.

Then, apparently, study of the latter through telescopes convinced them that they were overtumid, for they turned simultaneously and headed straight for the Feuerstein.

As they neared the latter, which by now had swung about and lay awaiting for them to near her, the tug bore straight down upon the launch, while the other deployed and circled wide of the unwelcome stranger.

When they came a bit nearer it was at last ovident that they were indeed the Timmins and the Deutschland. What seemed like an unwonted rigging aft on the latter proved to be a clustering group of her crew. Forward she carried an odd-looking triangular affair that looked more than anything like a huge straw hat.

The only purpose that could be conjectured for this contrivance, which later was suddenly to disappear, was that it had been adopted to disguise somewhat the appearance of the Deutschland.

Withstood Heavy Seas Easily.

Howling winds had nearly cleared the skies as she came on, and her newly-whitened hull, topped by a sea-green border standing some four feet out of the water, glistened in the light. Her prow as she crowded her engines more and more tossed white-flecked foam thirty feet to each side of her.

Her saddle-backed sides, sloping sharply at the water's edge, gleamed as great waves washed over them, while her symmetrically-sharpened cutwater seemed quite undaunted by the great seas that assailed her as she ploughed along.

About the whole craft there was an appearance of grace and neatness, even plainness, that belied the dangerous nature of her business on the seas. One of the first things that impressed the beholder was that the name of "unseaworthy," which had frequently been hurled at her since first she reached American shores, was far from justified.

While the Timmins and the Fuerstein rolled and pitched and tossed, the long steel hull of the submarine lay on an almost even keel, and her men, in response to orders that could be divined, though not heard, scurried here and there about her decks.

While the Deutschland swerved further and further away, still traveling in the same direction as the launch, the Timmins came dangerously near, blowing once to signify she would pass on the starboard side. By then two movie men who had been taken aboard the launch were busily grinding away their cameras.

Captain Hinsch of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, who has been in charge of the marine end of the submarine enterprise, thrust open the door of the Timmins's pilot house, braced himself in the doorway, and boomed through a megaphone, "Who is that?"

"The New York Times and The Associated Press," was shouted back at him. He seemed to understand, for, without a word of reply, he slammed shut the door of the pilot house and waved to the Deutschland through one of its glass windows.

As the submarine came back on her course alongside the tug the two appeared to be headed for Old Point Comfort. For a mile or more they traveled abreast the launch, the Timmins trying hard to manipulate her hulk in the way of the camera men. Then they swung a little ahead, resuming the course to the Capes and the open sea.

The first touch of the dramatic in the inspiring picture of clean-lined craft made as she fairly tore through the water came when she was near enough for the attitude of her men to be realized. All about her decks they stood in tense postures, their features set and strained.

Now and then one moved sharply in response to an order, while every few minutes the liner sank suddenly a couple of feet, seemed to change her mind, and came full on the surface again.

Time and again the Feurstein blew a salute to the adventurer, but these were ignored. Time and again those about her waved in greeting to the crew just setting forth on their dangerous journey. Greetings, too, passed unnoted, while the men, as they neared the Capes, were visibly more and more strained and set.

As the craft passed the thirty-five-foot channel lightship, where the launch had first sighted the submarine and started after her, and which is exactly eighteen miles from Cape Henry, the sun was only a vivid molten disk, fast slipping into the sea, dark-shot clouds were gathering once more, and the outlines of the submarine began just perceptibly to soften.

Deck Fittings Vanish Quickly.

At that moment the clotted groups of men about her decks suddenly resolved themselves into active units. In a twinkling the decks had been cleared by the well set-up looking fellows in dark trousers and khaki coats.

The Deutschland's masts were already telescoped and fitted into the grooves in her decks. So quickly it could not be told what had become of it, the strange affair on her forward deck disappeared, a number of stanchions were taken down, and only her conning tower remained above the deck floor.

When that had been accomplished the Deutschland had put on even more speed, seeming to be unhampered by waves that were rolling even higher. The Timmins, too, showed a pace of which no one had suspected her capable, and the pair made it plain they were going to leave the sole observing boat as far behind as possible.

Despite the fast-coming twilight the sea for many miles beyond Cape Henry still could be scanned. Not a mast nor turret nor funnel nor sail anywhere broke the horizon.

The Deutschland, through accident, through superior calculation, or through some mysterious design on the part of her allied enemies, had a clear gateway to the Atlantic. Nowhere, in any direction, could sight be had of any craft of the United States Navy's neutrality watch.

Sea Grows More Menacing.

But if the subsea liner missed their presence, she didn't slacken speed an instant to look for them. She bore straight down toward the Cape Henry Light, clipping miles off the intervening bay at an estimated speed of sixteen miles an hour.

As dusk gathered and the wind stiffened, while the sea grew even more menacing, it was evident that the submarine had chosen a most ideal night for her going. When she was ten miles from the light a slim, leaden disk of moon appeared off her starboard bow, but shed no appreciable light in the deepening gloom. Still no craft was visible out at sea.

The Feurstein, adding sail to her wide-open engines, was doing bravely, but every moment the Deutschland and the Timmins were gaining. Slowly it became apparent that while the forer was swerving inshore and gradually curving around toward the light, the Timmins was standing straight out to sea.

This ruse threw the launch off her course for awhile, since she followed the Timmins, until those aboard realized that the Deutschland was speeding further away from them and slowly becoming a formless black mass as the night thickened.

In almost utter darkness, THE TIMES correspondent was able for the next hour, by balancing himself at the tip of the prow and straining with might and main, just to keep the low-lying dark splotch in view. Suddenly it was lost, though the Timmins still stood out in the vicinity of the lightship.

Trolley Car Brings Last View.

An instant later a strange, every day touch in the fast-moving sea drama brought her back into view.

A Virginia Beach trolley car with just its lights and its sputtering trolley pole visible passed along a Cape Henry street near the shore and for an instant, a mile ahead of the launch, the black splotch of the Deutschland's superstructure was just discernible against the lightened background. Then she disappeared once more.

Though the launch was still straining through the storm toward the point where the submersible was last picked up for a moment, all hope of ever seeing the Deutschland was abandoned. But suddenly, seemingly from nowhere, two big fishing boats, carrying an unusual number of lights, hove into view. They stood out from Cape Henry. A second later the Timmins flashed something through the darkness by winking her top light. One of the fishing schooners replied; then, to the joy of those so eagerly searching for her, the Deutschland, which had doused the two faintly glowing running lights, which, for a time she carried on her superstructure, flashed a quick, short reply. The few gleams of white light served to pick the black mass of her out of the surrounding darkness and the Feurstein was on her course once more.

Neither of the four vessels under observation did anything but steam on their courses for a few minutes. Then once more the Timmins signaled and the Deutschland answered with a rapid, short-lived staccato. At that time she was far inshore near the light, and it was evident she must either swerve into Lynnhaven Bay and tie up, or throw her prow hard aport and take to the open sea.

Heads at Last for Open Sea.

It seemed only a few seconds before one of the fishing boats signaled again, and was answered by the Deutschland. For the barest instant the fishing boat flashed her searchlight on the submarine, then quickly extinguished it, but the unexpected illumination served to show the watchers on the press boat that the Deutschland, now far down in the water, was, indeed, headed for the open sea. It seemed certain to the watchers that the fishing boats had telegraphed her the news of a clear right of way.

While the launch, still bearing straight for the light, kept doing her gallant best, the submarine, now more than a mile ahead of her, was forced to travel extra miles as she turned across the bows of the press boat and headed for the three-mile limit. This little manoeuvre gave the Feurstein the chance she had hoped for, and while the Deutschland steamed outward and the Timmins still stood near the lightship, the press boat cut down the distance between her and the submarine to less than a quarter of a mile. That was as close as she dared approach, as the storm was growing more furious every moment.

The two fishing boats, their duty now evidently done, steamed quickly up the bay toward Hampton Roads, turning their backs on the submersible and her convoy and scuttling away without signaling a word.

The darkness by now was deep. It was after 8 o'clock and the Deutschland was still moving seaward. From that direction there still came not the slightest intimation of any lookout for the oncoming submarine. There was neither sight nor sound of the motor patrol boats or the aeroplanes the Allies had repeatedly been declared to have in evidence. The Virginia and the Maryland pilot boats, usually lying near Cape Henry where pilots board incoming and outbound ships, had been forced to put back to Hampton Roads because of the rough weather, and the submersible now had the whole visible expanse of sea to herself, save for the Timmins and the press boat.

During the next fifteen minutes the Timmins stood as still as she could in the turbulent water, the launch did likewise, and the Deutschland once more completely disappeared from view.

Signal Light Sinks Slowly.

There ensued some ten breath-arresting moments, while all eyes peered vainly into the blackness. But just as all aboard were saying "She's gone" the Timmins once more blinked her light, and the Deutschland as briefly as before replied. It was plainly to be seen that the small, intense white light she was using for signaling was nearer the water than before, and that the craft was just leaving the Cape behind her.

Another long wait, then the Timmins spoke again. The Deutschland answered, her light gleaming still nearer the waves.

Blackness and a tossing tugboat once more—then a third signal and a third hurried reply from the Deutschland, her light again perceptibly closer to the surface of the sea.

Once again the Timmins spoke. This time, if the Deutschland answered, her light was too near the water for its flash to be seen. That was just at 8:35 P. M. The Timmins didn't signal again. The Deutschland was gone.

The tug hung about as near her position as the sea would let her for half an hour. The launch did the same. But the skippers of both craft must have concluded simultaneously that they dare not stay longer in the open sea, for almost simultaneously they started back to Norfolk, a landing at the Cape, which can only be made in a surf-boat, being an utter impossibility.

Final Cheers for America.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Instead of going to Baltimore, toward which she headed after leaving the Deutschland, the tug Timmins came in here tonight.

"Well, she's off and well on her way back to the old country," said Captain Hinsch. "Just as she started out to sea Captain Koenig and the crew of the Deutschland came on deck and gave three rousing cheers for 'America and the American people.' The sea was rough and the spray was splashing high, but the hearty cheers of the men of the Deutschland rang clearly over the waves. Captain Koenig yelled something to me in farewell, but the submarine was pulling out rapidly and the distance between us was too great for me to hear what he said.

"For about a mile the Deutschland ploughed boldly through the billows of the Atlantic. When about a mile outside the Capes, we could see her lights slowly disappearing as she submerged."

The Captain declared that the submersible would again go through the English Channel.

"There is no chance that the British cruisers will find her," he said.

Captain Hinsch said that one United States destroyer was the only warship sighted by the Deutschland before she submerged.

Poland Water
1180 BROADWAY

Information and booklets given
Poland Spring Hotels
1180 BROADWAY

RickerHotelCompany
1180 BROADWAY

Information given and tickets sold to all
New England Resorts
1180 BROADWAY
New York City

TRIP DOWN BAY SPEEDY.

Deutschland Outdistanced Tug and Slowed Up for Her.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—The trip of the Deutschland and the convoying tug down Chesapeake Bay from Baltimore was started under ideal conditions. Not a cloud was in sight as the submersible increased her speed to nineteen knots an hour soon after clearing Baltimore Harbor. The tug fell in behind immediately, and by dark was 500 yards astern.

The tug apparently had great difficulty in keeping up with the Deutschland. Dark flames spurted from her funnels, showing that the stokers aboard were keeping all the steam possible in her boilers. Then the wind freshened and dark clouds began to roll in from the horizon. Soon the tug was pitching and rolling on the choppy sea, her running lights dipping up and down and the spray flying back from her bow.

The submarine ahead, a brilliant light shining from a lamp attached to the top of her periscope, and green and red running lights hanging below on her conning tower, plowed steadily through the seas on an even keel.

Bay steamers passing up and down had their attention attracted to the submarine by the brilliancy of her lights, especially that on the periscope. They cast rays of their searchlights on the submersible, looking her over from stem to stern. As each of the vessels recognized the submarine a salute of three whistle blasts was blown. The submarine answered each salute with her own whistle.

In the rays of the searchlight members of the crew could be plainly seen walking up and down the afterdeck. In the conning tower was Captain Paul Koenig, master of the vessel. At his side stood the pilot.

Soon before midnight the seas became still heavier. Under the glare of searchlights it was seen that waves were breaking over the bow of the vessel and washing the entire forward part. Occasionally the conning tower and the light on the periscope would be enveloped in a shower of salt spray.

At 1:30 this morning, while passing Solomon's Island, the last of the vessels with searchlights was passed. By that time all the members of the crew except two had disappeared from the deck. One of these men was standing well forward, a lead line for sounding in his hand, and the other was at the stern. Captain Koenig still was in the conning tower, garbed in slickers.

In the broad channel, against the seas that were running, the submarine had to increase the speed of her engines to maintain her pace. Occasionally the sharp staccato of her exhaust was blown across the water by the wind and a stream of sparks spurted from her stern with the grayish smoke from the powerful oil engines. The Timmins fell behind more than once, and the submarine had to slow down a trifle to wait for her.

Those aboard the submarine and the tug apparently were worried by the presence of a newspaper yacht, a speedy craft, which kept up with the vessels without difficulty. The tug especially kept close watch on the yacht, and was quick to take up a position between it and the submarine whenever the opportunity presented itself. Soon, however, this was outdistanced, and that was the last seen of the Deutschland until tonight.

NAVY GETS OFFICIAL REPORT.

Destroyer Sterrett Flashes News of Deutschland's Going.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department gave out the information tonight that a dispatch had been received from the Commander of the destroyer Sterrett, which was on patrol duty at the Virginia Capes, stating that the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the submarine freighter Deutschland, had reported that the undersea boat had passed out of the Capes at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

The Commandant of the Norfolk yard sent this message to the Navy Department:

U. S. S. Sterrett reports: "Submarine reported by tug Timmins to have passed out the Capes at 8:30. Am outside three-mile limit."

The destroyer then was patrolling to see that the submersible's passage out was not interfered with by the allied cruisers off the Capes until she had left the territorial waters of the United States.

While the Sterrett's report did not mention the Deutschland by name, navy officials had no doubt that the reference was to her.

The Sterrett, with three other destroyers and the armored cruiser North Carolina, have been doing duty off the Capes with a particular view to prevent violation of American territorial waters in connection with the Deutschland's departure.

EXPECT BREMEN SOON;

Rumors of a Whole Subsea Fleet Are Revived in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—One of the merchant submarines to come to this port on the undersea line between Germany and America of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei will be named the Baltimore, according to Paul G. L. Hilken, Jr., a member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the Deutschland. Another submarine will be named the America, Mr. Hilken said today.

The Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, is scheduled to come to Baltimore. This was admitted by Mr. Hilken today. Mr. Hilken said, however, that no word has been heard from the Bremen since it left Bremerhaven. The Eastern Forwarding Company official said the second submarine to cross the Atlantic might arrive in Baltimore any time after tomorrow.

There is now stored at the Andre Street pier, where the Deutschland unloaded and loaded, enough crude rubber and nickel to load four submarines the size and type of the Deutschland. Preparations were going on today at the pier to receive another submarine. This was admitted by Mr. Hilken.

Whether the Deutschland gets back to Bremen safely or not, one thing is certain. Her cargo of dyestuffs landed at Baltimore will make owners rich. At present the cargo is here in storage, though it was reported today to be only 336 tons instead of 790 tons, as first stated.

American dye interests figure that the profits on the consignment will be at least $1,000,000. This is on the assumption that the dye costs 50 cents a pound, or $336,000, and that it will sell for an average price of $2 a pound in this country.

U-BOAT INTERESTS LONDON.

If Captured She Will Not Be Treated as Ordinary Trader.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Naval officers here are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope that she will not make the homeward voyage safely.

An official of the British Admiralty, discussing the possibility of the undersea liner not getting away safely, stated that the British Navy had no policy to announce in regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible.

He declined to discuss the question whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British warship, but reasserted that Great Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

Newark, Too, Expects the Bremen.

The merchant submarine Bremen, according to Superintendent Halleck of the terminal docks at Newark, may dock there. Representatives of the company which brought the Deutschland over communicated with Mr. Halleck concerning water facilities. He told them, he said yesterday, there was twenty feet of water at the docks, but they understood that it was mean at high tide. Since then they have learned of their mistake and have been in communication with Mr. Halleck again.

U-BOAT SINKS DUTCH SHIP.

Crew Is Ordered to Boats Before the Zeeland Is Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The South Shields Gazette says the Dutch steamship Zeeland, while on her way from a Scottish port to a foreign port, was sunk by a German submarine after the crew had been ordered to take to the boats.

The Zeeland was of 1,293 tons gross, and was built in 1907. She was 251 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 14 feet deep. Her home port was Rotterdam.

109

The business of *drawing* your will—the business of *executing* it

◆

IF you asked us to write your will, we should be obliged respectfully to refer you to a lawyer. Writing wills is legal business, not ours. Our business follows in the execution of wills. We have a department of men trained for that purpose.

From the inventory of the estate at the outset, through to the final accounting in the Surrogate's Court, we know from years of experience how to proceed without loss of time and with businesslike certainty.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT:
60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER:
FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM:
125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX:
148TH STREET AND

RUSSIANS FLANKING THE TEUTON ARMIES

Stokhod Battles Said to be Developing Successfully, Despite German Resistance.

SWAMP HINDERS MOVEMENT

Letchitsky, Threatening Lemberg from South, Is Pushing Through Flooded Dniester Region.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defense beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals von Boehm-Ermolli and von Linsingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of General Brusiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement which is slowly but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently announced Russian crossing of the river leaves no important line of defense before Kovel except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing despite all German counter-attacks, is considered as making the outcome assured.

Pressing Austrians Hard Also.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought upon Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where General Letchitsky's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dniester region and are threatening the Galician capitals along the route leading through Stanislau and Halich.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm, and the general line of defense following the Bug River.

The official bulletin issued today merely says:

The situation on all fronts is unchanged.

Rifle and artillery duels are proceeding at various places. Attempts made by small enemy detachments to attack our positions were repelled by our fire.

An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynski-Lutsk route, killing one and injuring twenty already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies.

Russians Ten Miles from Kovel.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to unofficial dispatches received from Petrograd, the Russian advance against Kovel continues. General Kaledines's troops, the dispatches say, have pushed forward ten miles since they crossed the bend of the Stokhod River, which would place them only ten miles from Kovel.

Interest is most centered in the predicament of General von Bothmer's army. These forces are threatened on the northern flank by the Russian pressure between Kovel and Brody, and at the southern end of the line by General Letchisky's advance toward Stanislau and across the Delatyn-Jablonitza Railway.

It thus appears that unless General von Bothmer acts promptly he is in danger of envelopment. In addition, should General Kaledines succeed in getting the Kovel-Lemberg Railway, direct communication between the Germans in the north and the Austrians in the south would be destroyed.

Berlin Says Attacks Break Down.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—With regard to the operations on the eastern front, the official statement says that several Russian attacks against the German positions in the Stokhod sector broke down. The statement follows:

In the northern sector of the front there were no incidents of importance.

Southwest of Pinsk Russian operations, repeated with reinforced troops on both sides of Lake Nobel, were also extended to the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod. They were completely repulsed.

Several attacks on the Stokhod salient northeast of the Kovel-Rovno Railway broke down completely under our curtain of fire. Again and again the enemy assaulted our positions between Witoniez and the Turija regardless of his heavy losses. All his efforts were without success.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer. Enemy local attacks in the region west of Wisniowczyza, on the Stripa, and near Wilesniow, on the Koropiec, failed.

18,000 Russians Captured in July.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture during the month of July of more than 18,000 Russians is announced by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters in its statement of Aug. 1. The statement says:

Enemy attacks near Molodgonow, northwest of Kolomea, failed.

South of the Pripet, during July, ninety Russian officers and 18,000 men, together with seventy machine guns, were captured.

STOKHOD FIGHTING INTENSE.

Germans Making Numerous Counterattacks to Halt Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The Times prints the following dispatch, dated at Russian headquarters on the Stokhod front, Aug. 1:

"Fighting of a most furious character is in progress on all portions of the Russian front. The Germans, driven to absolute desperation by losses of guns and men, have been launching counter-attacks almost without cessation. On Monday and Tuesday they were pouring in fresh divisions, which proceeded from the trains to the battlefields, where they were mowed down by the Russian fire with huge losses. All attacks which so far have been delivered have been beaten back.

"The cannonading continues day and night, at times reaching such violence that it is impossible to distiguish individual sounds; it is simply a continuous roar like thunder. At night the whole sky is illuminated by bursting shells, searchlights, and starbombs. The town is filled with German and Austrian wounded.

"The Stokhod position is extremely strong and indications accumulate daily that the Germans will hold this line until the last possible moment. Victories both in the east and west have not sufficiently reduced the morals of the Germans to give ground for supposing that a sudden collapse of their military strength is be anticipated. The bitterness here is extremely great on account of the persistence with which German fliers are bombing hospitals and dressing stations. These attacks occur on an average twice daily."

TO HONOR JUTLAND HERO.

Britain Will Give Suitable Burial to Boy Beatty Mentioned.

LONDON, July 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General satisfaction is being expressed over the decision of the Admiralty to remove from its nameless grave the body of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the battle of Jutland, to a more suitable burial place.

The decision is the result of the desire that the honor due the lad whom Admiral Beatty especially mentioned in his dispatch may be fittingly paid.

Here is the reference in Admiral Beatty's report concerning the hero, who was 16 years old.

"Boy (first class) John Travers Cornwell of the Chester was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

The body was at first hastily buried in a common grave in Manor Park, with only the number "323" upon a plain piece of wood to mark his resting place. In response to a letter received from the boy's mother, the Admiralty has written announcing its decision to have proper honor done to his memory. The new grave will be in Manor Park Cemetery or in a place to be selected by the mother.

Cornwell was a member of a working class family, the head of which is fighting in the field. His mother said in an interview that the boy's single desire from babyhood had been to join the navy as a sailor. He tried to enlist when the war began but the father would not sign his papers until August, 1915, when he went to Davenport for training.

LONDON GETS FOOD NOTE.

Britain Will Probably Ask Germany for More Categorical Reply.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The note from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, transmitting the German refusal to accede to the British proposals to have a neutral commission feed civilians in occupied areas, was received today at the Foreign Office, but too late for comment there.

Unofficially, however, it is known that the contents of the German reply are quite unlikely to end the controversy, as it is contended the reply does not answer adequately the British proposals. It is probable that the Foreign Office in the near future will transmit, through the American embassies at London and Berlin, a demand for a more categorical reply to the original proposals.

VERDUN DEVELOPS NEW TYPE OF HERO

Couriers Carry Orders from Headquarters to Front at Great Risk of Life.

RUN GAUNTLET OF SHELLS

In Cannon-Plowed Area, Where Wires Are Broken, Messengers Are the Army's Sole Reliance.

PARIS, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The unexampled conditions of fighting before Verdun have developed a new type of soldier called "the couriers of Verdun." They maintain communication between the troops in the midst of the melées and officers commanding from the rear. The battlefield into which they dart with orders or after information is a desolated zone where nothing but thick smoke, sometimes black, sometimes white, gives appearance of life; excepting during the brief time of an infantry attack, it is to all appearances deserted; the sharpest eye discovers no movement of humanity.

Occasionally a form is seen going over this desert land something after the manner of a rabbit, bounding into sight out of the herbs and above uneven ground to disappear again; leaping from obstacle to obstacle, from ditch to ditch, from shell hole to shell hole as it approaches the front line, at times vaulting, at others crawling, and sometimes kept motionless for considerable periods by showers of projectiles sent over from the other side of the line for his personal benefit. This is the messenger of modern battle; he was never more needed nor more useful than at Verdun.

Not a telephone line can resist the incessant bombardment. Communications by carrier pigeons are uncertain and optical signals are insufficient for various reasons. Nothing is certain except the man himself and to transmit information and orders across that beaten field requires something extraordinary in the way of man.

The courier of Verdun is unable to use the communicating trenches where he would be out of sight of the enemy because that line is crowded always with soldiers going to or from the front line, with wounded being carried back, with men of the commissary department carrying provisions to the men on guard. That is too slow a route for the courier. He must take his chances of being sighted—and hit—above ground.

The first formidable obstacle to pass is the zone that is beaten by "drum fire," where 5-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch shells are bursting with formidable explosions, sending showers of shrapnel over the whole zone. In going through this ordeal the courier sees everywhere the spectacle of death, stumbles over corpses, sometimes runs into a cloud of poison vapor before he has crossed it; once through he is within range of the smaller German guns and the quick firers.

During the whole distance of a mile or two miles, according to the position, his nerves are at the highest tension, with his mind on the end of his mission and at the same time on the obstacles that are multiplied each instant in his path.

Some of these couriers get through untouched, others crawl back to the starting point bruised or maimed. Some of them never come back to tell the story of their heroic effort. These couriers maintained communication from the rear with troops under the orders of Commandant Raynal, who held the fort of Vaux several days against overwhelming numbers. They were all volunteers. One was a boy of the contingent of 1916 of childish aspect, who every time volunteers were asked for was the first man to the front.

"He had scarcely returned from one of these perilous missions," said his Captain, "when he pleaded to be sent out again." Another, literally riddled by fragments of a shell that had burst in his path, had dragged himself back, though unable to rise to his feet, saluted his Colonel and said: "Colonel, I am done for, but I have got enough left in me to give account of my mission." He made his report and died.

The risks are so great for these messengers that they are generally sent in pairs; if one is hit, the other may get through. Two of these men from the commanding post of a brigade crossed the Fumin Wood; they were almost at their goal when the shell of a German three-incher struck one of them full in the chest. His comrade stopped and searched the body for the message, but found nothing; the shell had carried away the pocket and the paper that was in it. He made his way back to the post, seemed almost ashamed not to have executed his mission, and asked: "Colonel, give me a duplicate of the message." He received a pint of water, which was in those days the courier's greatest recompense, and started off again.

One of these couriers presented himself at the commanding post of a Colonel, panting, covered with mud, and bleeding freely. He had passed through the zone of a "drum fire" that ploughs up the ground yard by yard methodically. He held out the envelope containing the message. "However did you get through?" asked the Colonel.

"Colonel," was the reply, "I don't know; I only noticed that the envelope was marked 'urgent.'"

JAIL FOR FOUR DEPUTIES.

Austrian Military Tribunal Sentences Them on Charge of Treason.

VIENNA, Aug. 2, (via London.)—After a fortnight's trial before the Landwehr Divisional Tribunal of the Reichsrath Deputies Choc, Burival, Vojna, and Netolicky have been convicted as accessories to the high treason of Professor Masanyk, who fled the country.

Choc was sentenced to six years imprisonment, Burival to five years, and Vojna and Netolicky each to one year.

ARMORED CAR IS FINISHED.

Will Be Equipped with Cannon at Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Ind., has completed an armored car battery and it will go to Sandy Hook proving grounds to be equipped with guns by the Army Ordnance Department. It is the first armored car of the new design recently authorized by the Government and designed by army engineers.

It has three compartments, carries a high-powered gun for shrapnel and twenty machine guns. Both ends have compartments for troops.

The car weighs forty-five tons and is forty-seven feet long. The gun carriage may be used as a fighting top.

British Fleet Shells Asia Minor City.

MITYLENE, Greece, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—A British fleet has bombarded Moulebit, on the coast of Asia Minor, and landed a small detachment.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN ECONOMIC TRADE WAR

Only Three Persons in Audience at Final Session of Peace Conference at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 2, (via London.)—Two men and one woman were the entire audience at the closing public session of the International Socialist Conference here today. It was announced at the meeting that the Norwegian delegates had now been promised safe conduct by the German Government, but they were too late, and that the Spanish delegate was held up in London by other causes. The conference adopted a resolution condemning an economic war after the war and favoring free trade and freedom of the seas. The delegates also recorded their protest against the sentence of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, and others who had suffered punishment for their anti-war convictions.

Algernon Lee, the American delegate, speaking on the free-trade resolution, said that American Socialists had not hitherto gone deeply into that aspect of the situation. The question, however, had now become vital, he said, and was of interest also to Americans. The resolution, he declared, would serve to stimulate opposition to protectionism in America.

Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, said he regretted that the German and Austrian Socialists had not asserted themselves sufficiently against the war, especially in Austria, where the Parliament had not been convoked since the beginning of the war. M. Troelstra added that, despite the war map, the Entente Allies were in a more favorable position and that their prospects were better than those of the Central Powers. He declared emphatically that it is now time for all Socialist parties to bury their differences and prepare to participate in the arrangements for peace, failing which the work of propaganda would be lost.

A resolution along the lines of M. Troelstra's address was adopted by the conference. The resolution also urged the maintenance of the demand for compulsory arbitration, as formulated at the Copenhagen Congress in 1910, and also expressed the hope that the German Socialists would soon agree with the French Socialists with regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

The resolution, after protesting against the execution of the Italian Socialist, Dr. Cesare Battisti, by the Austrians, closed with an expression of thanks to the United States, from the moral influence of the Socialists of which country so much was to be expected.

M. Troelstra's appeal for unity in the Socialist ranks seems not untimely, as the chief speakers of the revolutionary Socialist factions at an anti-war demonstration held at Amsterdam yesterday described The Hague conference as a "rump parliament and a piece of organized hypocrisy."

LILLE EVICTIONS DROVE MANY MAD

French Yellow Book Pictures the Deportation of 25,000 Persons from That and Other Cities.

PROTESTS WERE IN VAIN

Only One and One-half Hours' Notice Given—Some German Soldiers Wept at the Scene.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Details of the deportation at an hour and a half's notice of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing by the Germans last Easter are given in a French Yellow Book released for publication today.

The German orders were for the people in certain districts of these towns to assemble in readiness for departure at their front doors, which were to be left open, and none was to leave the house before 8 A. M. The orders stated that "all protests will be useless and any one trying to evade deportation will be pitilessly punished."

The victims in all cases were chosen arbitrarily by the officer in charge of the deporting party. Each person singled out for deportation was permitted to have sixty pounds of baggage, which it was recommended should consist of utensils for eating and drinking, a blanket, good shoes, and personal linen. If any one exceeded this weight his or her whole baggage was to be thrown aside. Each bundle was to be made up separately for one person and supplied with a tag showing the address, name and number identity card. When at their destination the deported persons were permitted to write to their relatives once a month. The Yellow Book continues:

"The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while in some cases it led to madness. Many people became so ill they had to take to their beds.

"Men suffered torture at seeing their wives and children of both sexes over the age of 14 led away or packed into street cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the ten days of Easter.

"The protests of Mayors and other officials went unheard. A bishop who intervened personally was told by a General: 'You, bishop, shut up and be off.'

"At the beginning of the deportations some girls of the aristocracy were seized, but they soon were released, as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted.

"At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids and the work had to be done by the Sixty-fourth Regiment from Verdun. Some soldiers engaged in the deportation were even seen to shed tears.

"A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class, several of whom volunteered to go in the place of their employers' daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their family. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks they kept crying, 'Vive la France,' and singing the 'Marseillaise.'

Upward of 200 affidavits are appended, each dealing with incidents of which those making the affidavits had personal knowledge, charging that girls from the age of 13 upward and boys from 11 years were forced to labor in the fields from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening; that they were badly fed and harshly treated, and that girls and women were kicked and whipped with a sort of cat-o'-nine-tails and sometimes knocked down.

One deposition affirms that the deponent was not mistreated, while another, that of a woman of 72 years, says she was not roughly treated, although frequently threatened. One woman testifies that her husband died from excessive work and exhaustion.

Summing up French opinion concerning what it defines as the German Government's clear violation of The Hague Conventions in the deportations from Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, the Paris Temps affirms, in substance, that it is now the duty of the neutrals to insist upon observance of the conventions signed by them and by the belligerents.

"Neutrals are now informed," the newspaper says, "and an occasion is given for them to show how they conceive of their duty and their right. The record in the French Yellow Book is, alas, abundant and authentic. If the sense of justice and humanity still lives our cause will find its defenders. The next word now passes to the conscience of neutrals."

ASKS THE POPE FOR AID.

Cardinal Lucon Urges Action in Behalf of the Deported.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, has sent a statement to Pope Benedict relative to the alleged inhuman treatment of the population of the invaded regions of Northern France by the German authorities.

In the statement the Cardinal urges Pope Benedict to use his high influence "to secure a renunciation of such conditions, which are manifestly contrary to humanity, international conventions, the rights of nations, and morality."

OPTIMISM OF ENTENTE IS BASED ON RESULTS

Fruits of Second Year of Preparation Surpass All the Expectations of a Year Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—In connection with the statements made for publication by the leading men of the allied countries at the beginning of the third year of the war, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in position to emphasize the fact that the general note of optimism struck therein is genuine and not stressed for such a purpose as encouraging the allied populations.

The highest authorities are not only supremely confident of eventual triumph, but are convinced that the united efforts and effective combination of the Allies have in the second year of the war produced results beyond the utmost hopes entertained twelve months ago.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

To smoke is natural with most of us; to really enjoy it is exceptional.

But Schinasi Brothers have made the *exception* natural.

When they introduced good Turkish tobacco to America a quarter-century back, they created the cigarette—Naturals—that has made the smoking of Turkish-tobacco cigarettes the *natural* thing to do.

Naturals were made good—and made good.

They still have all that fine flavor which won a royal welcome from the American smoker.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

ITALIANS VICTORIOUS IN THREE BATTLES

Inflict Severe Defeat on Austrians—Drop Four Tons of Explosives on Torpedo Works.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements in the Astico Valley, the War Office announced today. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Seluggio, Castellatto and Monte Cimone were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces. An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works west of Fiume, in Hungary, yesterday, seriously damaging the plant. The text of the statement follows:

Further information received shows the serious nature of the defeat suffered by the enemy in the fighting in the Astico Valley on Monday. After a heavy bombardment of the whole line between Tovo and the Assa Valley, the enemy made demonstrations on Monte Seluggio and on Castellatto, and attacked in force on Monte Cimone, but were defeated with very heavy loss.

In the Tofana region the enemy again made fruitless efforts against Forcella Wood and afterwards bombarded Cortina d'Ampezzo. Our heavy artillery replied by bombarding villages in the Drave Valley.

In the Upper Degano Valley the enemy artillery fired on Forni Avoltri with incendiary shells. We retaliated by partially destroying Mauthen in the Gail Valley.

An enemy aircraft had on July 27 attacked Italian open towns on the Lower Adriatic without any military object. One of our strong Caproni squadrons yesterday bombarded the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works, three kilometers west of Fiume. In spite of the heavy fire of anti-aircraft artillery and attacks by enemy aeroplanes our aviators succeeded in dropping four tons of high explosives, which did much damage to the works and set them on fire. During the aerial engagement one enemy aeroplane was brought down above Muggia. One of our Caproni machines was observed landing near Volosca. The others returned safely.

NEW FRENCH SERUM IS A CURE FOR TYPHUS

Two Paris Scientists Find It Decreases Death Rate From 25 to 3 Per Cent.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Drs. Nicolle and Blaisot.

The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far thirty-eight serious cases have been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition, the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequent in this disease, and reduced the death rate from 25 to 3 per cent.

Dr Emanuel Libman of Mt. Sinai Hospital, under whom worked Dr. Harry Plotz, the discoverer of the germ of typhus, said last night that the pathologists of Mt. Sinai had been experimenting for some time with a serum for typhus with satisfactory results. He said that the time had not come for further public announcement of the serum and it would not be put forward for general use until after more experiments. He said that it would be tried on many more than thirty-eight cases before it was held to have proved its efficacy.

"We have a vaccine which has met with very satisfactory results," said Dr. Libman. "We have treated a number of cases but plan to try it on more before we made an announcement of it. The serum we have is apparently much akin to that referred to in the Paris cable."

Dr. Plotz went to Serbia early in 1915 to assist in the fight against the typhus scourge. It was there that he confirmed his theory that the typhus was communicated in the bite of a louse and succeeded in isolating the germ. While the young pathologist was still in Serbia reports were made to the New York Academy of Medicine on Oct. 2, 1915, confirming what Dr. Plotz had announced from Serbia.

Dr. Plotz, who is now in New York, has had much to do with the recent research work at Mount Sinai of which Dr. Libman spoke last night. He brought back from Europe a medal for bravery which was presented to him by Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria.

Dr. Plotz's fight and that of his associates was against the body lice that threatened to be one of the serious factors in the European war. Twenty-five thousand Austrian prisoners taken into Serbia died of typhus. When Dr. Plotz and Dr. Baehr, his associate, went to Serbia last year half the physicians in the country had contracted typhus and died. He was cured in the use his own, and so great was his success that when he was captured by the Bulgarians he proved a prize prisoner of war and for a fortnight taught the Bulgarian army surgeons how to fight typhus. Then he was invited to Vienna, where he demonstrated the treatment of the disease, the treatment that is now being perfected at Mount Sinai Hospital here.

Dr. Plotz had announced before he went to scourge-bitten Serbia that he had a vaccine for typhus, but it was the work in Europe that gave him the opportunity for extensive experimentation which he could not have had here owing to the scarcity of typhus cases.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN VERDUN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

nounced this afternoon. The text of the British statement follows:

Last night some further progress was made in the hostile trenches east of Pozières, where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress.

Hostile counterattacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches west of High Wood failed to get through our artilelry barrage.

The British official statement issued this evening reads:

There is no change in the situation. The day was comparatively quiet, except for hostile artillery activity against Trones Wood.

During the last twenty-four hours our artillery, in co-operation with the Flying Corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt (on the Ancre) and also further emplacements on other parts of the front.

A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats.

The Belgian report today says:

A heavy artillery action and bomb fighting occurred in the region of Dixmude.

Berlin Reports Verdun Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 2, (via London.)—On the high road between Maricourt and Clery, in the region of the Somme, French troops penetrated "to our completely demolished trenches," says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters.

The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville, in the region of Vernon.

North of the Somme, in the sector from Maurepas to the Somme, the enemy vainly attacked during the evening with very strong forces after having suffered a sanguinary defeat during local enterprises against Monacu Farm, through a speedy counter-attack by German battalions. On the highroad from Maricourt to Clery the enemy penetrated to our completely demolished trenches. The enemy losses were again considerable. South of the Somme there was local fighting near Belloy and Estrées.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made some progress northwest and west of the Thiaumont work. We captured a hill salient northeast of Fort Souville and pressed the enemy back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufée Wood. Nineteen officers and 923 unwounded men were taken prisoners and fourteen machine guns were captured.

British patrols, which were particularly active in the Ypres salient sector, were everywhere repulsed.

Enemy aeroplane attacks against villages behind the northern part of our front were repeated. There is hardly any question of military damage. Losses among the population increase.

According to supplementary reports, Arlon, in Belgium, (capital of Belgian Luxemburg,) also was attacked on Monday night. The Jesuit Convent and church were struck.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, viz., north of Arras, southwest of Bapaume and near Pozières. One was shot down in an aerial battle near Monthois.

WHAT BRITISH WON IN 30 DAYS' BATTLE

Every Foot of Their Advance North of the Somme Contested to the Death.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 1.—It is a month today since the beginning of the great battle of Picardy. It has been a stupendous month. Since that hour on Saturday morning, July 1, when the men looked at their wrist watches and said "it is half past 7" there has been no day's pause in the fighting until yesterday, when for the first time there was no infantry attack. After the first break through the German line between Fricourt and Montauban and the partial break through further north on the left the fighting became a harder struggle as each day passed. It was no easy triumphal progress from one place to another with the Germans in steady retreat to new positions. It was intensive fighting, in which every bit of ground, every bit of broken dingle, every earthwork, almost every shell crater had to be attacked, sometimes twice or thrice, by determined troops. The Germans fought stubbornly, not yielding any ground until forced to do so by greater stubbornness.

Their machine gunners, especially, fired until they were killed or captured from strong emplacements in such fortresses as Ovillers and La Boiselle, but also from broken parapets, shell holes, and any kind of cover in which they could hide. But for the supreme courage of all the British troops it would have been impossible to carry the positions which now are in British hands.

The second phase of fighting was what has been called the "battle of the woods," when the British troops were called upon to capture Trones Wood, Bernafay Wood, Caterpillar Wood, Mametz Wood, and Bailiff Wood before a great effort could be made to break the second German line. By this time the Germans had brought up great reserves of heavy guns and they were hurling enormous quantities of shells in steady barrages along the British line of attack.

The British battalions had to advance through this fire, and when they captured such places at Mametz Wood and Trones Wood by a most desperate resolution they had to hold them under terrific bombardments by day and night.

The tide of battle ebbed and flowed in and about those woods, and it was a tide of blood. The German dead marked the lines of their own losses as when the Prussian Guards walked into a barrage near Contalmaison and fell in heaps. Each day that passed showed some new ground gained for the British. General Haig's men were pushing up and up for the new great assault upon the second German line. The guns were getting forward behind them.

Then on July 14 the next great move was made, and in the grand assault famous regiments, inspired with the wild, fierce hope to smash through the Germans and send them reeling in retreat over the high bridge, stormed the second German line from Longueval to Bazentin-le-Petit. For the first time since the beginning of the war of fixed positions the second German line was pierced and broken by a small body of British cavalry, who operated in the open country for an hour or two of great adventure.

The taking of the second German line was an achievement which must have seemed incredible to the Germans, who believed, according to the book, that in the conditions of modern warfare, when the defense is twice as strong as the attack, given the same amount of men and guns, they were safe behind their earthworks. Unfortunately for the British, the Germans had the high ground behind them, and two more of those damnable woods which are so hard to take and hold. Again General Haig's men have had to assault positions impregnable, according to all theory of war, but not to British troops, when grim courage is truly beyond all theory.

So in a month, by the greatest battle in the history of the British race, the greatest in numbers and in duration and in sacrifice, the British have taken eleven of the German strongholds. The British have won back for France a patch of soil eight miles wide by three miles deep. They brought back about 13,000 German prisoners; they killed and wounded an immense number of Germany's finest troops, at least 100,000 surely, and they inflicted upon her pride a mortal blow. Those are the plain historical facts of this one month's fighting, the first part of the battle of Picardy, which is not yet ended.

EXPECT LANDING IN BELGIUM.

Germans Hold Manoeuvres for Repelling Attack by British.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—Now that the Entente Allies have taken the offensive on all fronts, the Germans are more than ever reckoning with the possibility of an attempt to land British troops on the Flemish coast, according to a frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf. The marine corps has been reinforced, while a whole army of military workmen has been seen at the port of Zeebrugge.

Recently an alarm was suddenly sounded at 10:30 at night and the garrison there hurried to their posts. It turned out that no attack threatened, but the whole affair was a rehearsal of the operations for repelling a landing. The coastal guns suddenly belched forth, while the rattle of the mitrailleuses could be heard at Flushing. The entire manoeuvre lasted about half an hour.

BISSING WARNS BELGIANS.

Tells Them to Beware of "Fantastic Reports" of Evacuation.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Thursday, Auy. 3.—The Courant says that General von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portion of Belgium, has posted a warning in Brussels against the fantastic reports circulated about the imminent evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, which are without foundation."

The notice says the authorities will prosecute the person responsible for these reports, according to the newspaper.

CLYSMIC

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR

"FLEX-O" CREPE

Serviceable and Light in Weight.

50c. Per Garment.

Athletic Shirts — Knee Drawers

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Mid-Summer Sale of Men's Furnishings

Bathing Suits

Worsted Bathing Suits, in plain black, blue and fancy stripes—

$2.50 Quality . . Reduced to $1.95
$3.50 " . . " " $2.95
$5.00 " . . " " $3.95
$6.00 and $6.50 Qualities " " $4.95

(The $6 and $6.50 Qualities are Silk-Striped)

Summer Neckwear

Foulards, Crepes and fancy Summer Silks—the season's choicest patterns—four-in-hands and bow ties—

65c, 55c and 50c Qualities Reduced to 35c (or 3 for $1.00)

$1.00 Qualities . . Reduced to 65c

Pajamas

Crepe and Mercerized Madras Pajamas, well tailored.

$2.00 and $1.65 Qualities, Reduced to $1.35

Beach and Bath Robes

$4.00 and $3.50 Terry Robes, Reduced to $2.95

$5.50 and $5.00 Terry and Ratine Robes, Reduced to $3.95

Athletic Underwear

Fine quality Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers, specially priced—55 Cents a Garment.

Auto Dusters

Entire stock of Pongee, Linen, and other Summer materials, 25% reductions

Practically The Entire Stock of Weber and Heilbroner Clothing and Hats Is Now on Sale at Material Reductions

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
845 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 80 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

ALLIES' TRADE PLANS NOT AIMED AT US

Premier Asquith Says Paris Resolutions Mean Only Economic Defense.

FEARS GERMAN AGGRESSION

Sir John A. Simon Warns Commons to Do Nothing to Shift Trade Centre from England.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Premier Asquith on opening the discussion in the House of Commons today on the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference said the British Government had entered the conference to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination in economic as in military spheres. Another purpose he said, was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace, in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the Premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente Allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on the neutral markets. The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the Premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace, and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Restore Belgium and Serbia.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally, and diplomatically, but materially and economically to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated. Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the Premier said it was the duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use the supplies produced by their own countries. As for permanent measures for mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies, these would be left to each country, consistent with the purpose of promoting economic independence of hostile countries among the Allies, he said. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the Premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. British industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness, and there was a greater disposition among manufacturers to cooperate and call in the available scientific and mechanical resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization. Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to a new revolution. The Board of Trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, &c. The plans for research had already been perfected.

The question of fiscal and commercial policy generally has been referred to a committee, and the Government was in communication with India and with the Dominions, and the whole matter of the empire's trade policy would be considered, he said.

The Government, added the Premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Not Aimed at Neutrals.

Premier Asquith said he was under an obligation to see that the benefits of the new policy were appropriated fairly among all sections of the community. Labor was not represented specifically at the Paris Conference, but the Government would consult with labor at every stage of the formulation of an after-the-war policy.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points; first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas and, second, that these resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

"The attention of the Government," continued the Premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions—that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to insure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the Premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, expressed doubt whether all the free-trade members in the Cabinet approved the resolutions, and he warned the House against being hurried into an approval of the resolutions, which might have "consequences very different from those expected in a spirit of righteous indignation with a despicable foe." He also warned the House to do nothing likely to shift the trade centre of the world from Great Britain to, say, America.

Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill said the only question was: "Is this a good war measure?" In his opinion it was, and the Government proposals deserved wholehearted and spontaneous approval.

Bonar Law on Free Trade.

The debate drifted into a discussion of the free trade question. Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, admitted that Great Britain had accumulated enormous wealth under free trade, but reminded his hearers that Great Britain's command of the sea did not depend on free trade. He said if one could imagine Great Britain placed in Germany's position of having all external trade severed, he would ask how long Great Britain would have been able to do what Germany had done in carrying on the war from the viewpoint of military strength.

He believed the effect of the tariff was greatly exaggerated on both sides. It was really a question of organization, he said, and the conference resolutions really aimed at making the Allies independent of Germany with regard to vital industries hitherto controlled by Germany.

HORN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Detective, Arraigned Before Judge Mulqueen, Held in $2,000 Bail.

Joseph Horn, the fourth member of the police force arrested as a result of Assistant District Attorney Smith's efforts to break up graft in the Tenderloin, pleaded not guilty yesterday when arraigned in General Sessions before Judge Mulqueen on a charge of bribery and extortion. Judge Mulqueen held him in $2,500 bail.

Horn was indicted on testimony given by Florence Ross, proprietress of a house on Seventeenth Street, near Third Avenue, and Henry Blum, her aid. The detective was a member of Special Vice Squad No. 1.

SAYS U-BOAT PUT MINE IN WILHELMINA'S PATH

Sinking of Dutch Ship Laid to a Deliberate Act of the Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Reuter's Telegram Company says it has been informed that there is no doubt whatever that the Dutch steamer Konigin Wilhelmina, which was sunk by a mine near North Hinder Lightship Monday, was sent to the bottom by a German mine which had been deliberately anchored on the trade route by a German submarine.

5 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Two Children Run Down in the Bronx—Motor Cycles Crash.

Harry Carroll, 10 years old, of 3,849 Third Avenue, the Bronx, ran from behind an elevated pillar in front of an automobile driven by Miss Anna Silver, 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, at 164th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and was run over. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where it was found his skull had been fractured. He is in a serious condition.

Frank Hill, 919 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, was riding a motor cycle at 167th Street and the Grand Concourse, the Bronx, when he was struck by an automobile driven by Albert Hansche, 4,061 Park Avenue, the Bronx. He suffered a compound fracture of the right leg and concussion of the brain.

Ruth Huber, 6 years old, 281 East 140th Street, ran in front of an automobile driven by Arthur Brown, at 140th Street and Canal Place, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. She was run down, and Mr. Brown picked the child up and took her to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was found her injuries were not serious.

Pincus Landau, 72 Powell Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Gughermann, 22 Chester Street, Brooklyn, were riding a motor cycle at 140th Street and Brook Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, when they were struck by a delivery wagon of the Kennedy Packing Company, 153d Street and Brook Avenue. Landau suffered a broken arm and bruises. Gughermann was badly bruised.

STRIKE LEADERS TO MEET SHONTS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

$2.50, $2.60, and $2.70 to $2.60, $2.70, and $2.80; of agents, from $2.10, $2.20, $2.30, $2.40, and $2.50 to $2.20, $2.30, $2.40, $2.50, and $2.60, and of gatemen, from $1.90 and $2 to $2 and $2.10.

The company will also give special officers one day off each month with pay, starters two days off, train clerks two and three days off, and agents and gatemen one day off each every month.

The new schedule is retroactive and dates back to Tuesday. William B. Fitzgerald, when shown the schedule, said it was not satisfactory, mainly for the reason that it did not carry with it recognition of the carmen's union. The missionaries of the union, the organizer said, would continue to register employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and go ahead with the plans for organizing them into a union as if the advance in pay had not been granted.

Recognition of the union is also considered the dangerous feature of the conference arranged by the Mayor in relation to the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railway Company. William D. Mahon, President of the union, sent the following letter to the Mayor yesterday with the demands said to have been made by the employes of that company:

In compliance with my promise made you on the 1st of August, I take this means of informing you that the men working for the New York Railways Company and the New York & Queens County Railway have requested us to present on their respective companies requests covering wages and the recognition of their organization. Copies of their request are herewith inclosed.

We have instructed our attorney, Louis Fridiger, and Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to present these matters to you and represent our association in any discussion or action you may desire to take on same.

WILLIAM D. MAHON,
President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways Employes.

The demands of the New York Railway employes follow:

First—That the company will allow its employes to organize without intimidation or interference of any kind.

Second—That the officers of the company will agree to meet and treat with the duly accredited officers and committees of the organization upon all questions arising between them in the future.

Third—That the company will establish the following rate of wages for the future:

Motormen and conductors on the electric lines to receive 30 cents per hour for the first year in service and 33 cents an hour thereafter.

Motormen and conductors on the storage battery lines to receive 28 cents per hour for the first year in service and 30 cents per hour thereafter.

Conductors and drivers on horse-car lines to receive 25 cents per hour for the first year in service and 28 cents per hour thereafter.

The demands said to have been formulated by the motormen and conductors of the New York & Queens County Railway were identical with those of the employes of the New York Railways, with the exception that the latter company operates no storage battery or horse car lines, and schedules for such employes were not included.

The union will consent to the arbitration of all of its demands but the right to maintain an organization.

Mayor Mitchel had asked Mahon for twenty-four hours' notice before a strike was called, but no such concession accompanied the demands. Immediately after receiving the letter, Mr. Mitchel talked with Mr. Shonts on the telephone and the latter agreed to be at the conference today.

"The representatives of the union in presenting the demands said that a few men had been discharged for organizing, and that unless this action on the part of the company ceased there would be little chance of avoiding a strike," the Mayor said afterwards. "I am assured, however, that there will be no calling out of the men of the New York Railways Company, or of the New York & Queens County Railway Company under any circumstances until after this conference."

Mr. Mitchel refused to predict the outcome of the conference, but other officials said they had no hope of averting additional strikes.

The green car system in New York City and the Third Avenue Company have a practical monopoly of surface transit traffic. The Third Avenue Company has been running less than twenty per cent. of its cars since the strike of its employes was declared more than a week ago.

The service on the lines of the Union Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue in the Bronx, has been almost as badly crippled, and no cars have been run at all on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle since the strike there was declared on July 22.

Meeting of Queens Carmen.

The company employs about 850 motormen and conductors and runs about 500 cars. Two hundred of these employes met last night at Morisse's Hall, Grand and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City, to enroll additional members and agree on a plan of action. Daniel J. Haley, a conductor living at 72 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, presided, and Charles Vaughan of 10 Tuman Avenue, Corona, also an employe of the New York & Queens County road, was Secretary. A committee of five was appointed, after speeches had been made by Organizer Fitzgerald and Hugh Frayne, to present the demands of the employes to William O. Wood, President of the company, today.

This company had also announced increases in pay for its motormen and conductors, running from 1 cent to 2 cents a day, but the schedule was booted at the meeting last night. The new schedule establishes a minimum of 25 cents an hour and a maximum of 29 cents an hour for motormen and conductors.

The investigation begun by the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon was attended by Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company; Alfred J. Cook, its counsel, and President Mahon, Organizer Fitzgerald, and Mr. Fridiger, representing the union. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the commission, presided, Julius Henry Cohen representing the commission as its lawyer. Mr. Maher outlined the history of the controversy from the standpoint of the company, and Mr. Fitzgerald testified for the union.

Mr. Maher told the commission that the trouble with the motormen and conductors had started on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company after President F. W. Whitridge had informed the men that the two companies were not able to give them the advances in pay asked for.

"The Westchester Electric Railroad Company has something like $50,000 in 1915, and the Yonkers Railroad Company only earned about $2,000," Mr. Maher said. "The companies could not pay more money, thereafter, especially as they had already increased the pay of motormen and conductors twice in six months."

Mr. Maher admitted, however, that President Whitridge had agreed with the Public Service Commission of the Second District either to arbitrate future differences with the employes of these two companies, or to arbitrate the question of arbitration.

"A request for arbitration was made by the men but was refused," said Mr. Maher, "because the company had gone as far as it could and there was no use talking further about it."

Extension of the Strike.

Fitzgerald, the organizer, was asked why the strikes had been extended from the Yonkers Railroad and the Westchester Electric Railroad to the Union Railways and the Third Avenue Company.

"All these companies are one system," he said, "and they have the same officers. What was the use of making demands on the Third Avenue Company beyond those made at the meeting at Lyceum Hall?

"The employes of these roads who were not organized wanted to organize. But in 1911, when they tried it, several of the men were discharged. The officers of the company also attempted to interfere with the men when they tried to organize this time. These officers came to two of our meetings and took down the names of men they saw there. Mr. Maher, Sr., at the conference in the office of the Borough President of the Bronx said he was unalterably opposed to the right of the men to organize.

"None of the men was discharged by the Third Avenue Company this time because we got the jump on them and acted before they knew what was coming. The conditions of employment on the transit lines in the city are horrible. Men work from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 and 10 o'clock at night. They are paid less than men in the same class of service in any other city in the country. There are little towns where motormen and conductors are paid more than here in the metropolis. The men on the Union Railway and the Third Avenue Company struck out of sympathy with their fellow-employes in Westchester County and because they had been denied the right to organize."

"Then you admit that the strikes in Manhattan and the Bronx were the result of the strike in Westchester County?" asked Mr. Cohen.

"No, I don't," said Fitzgerald. "They might have struck in the Bronx and in Manhattan anyway. The company's position was not consistent. Mr. Maher, Sr., recognized the union in Westchester County because the union already existed there. But he refused the men in the Bronx and Manhattan the right to organize, although it was all one company. Employes have a right to organize and they are organizing on all the lines in the city, on Long Island, and elsewhere."

The commission attempted to do little more than lay the foundation for the investigation, although before adjourning until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Chairman Straus expressed the hope that no additional strikes would be called until after the inquiry had been concluded.

Mr. Fridiger did not comment on the Chairman's statement and did not say whether the union would agree to it. One of the attorneys for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company attended the meeting, but did not take part in the examination of witnesses. Representatives of the other traction companies will be called as witnesses as the investigation proceeds, a member of the commission said.

It developed that one outcome of investigation may be an application by the commission for the Legislature to appoint a State wage board to which future differences between public service corporations and their employes can be submitted. The wage board, if created, will have power to intervene in all such disputes and establish such rates of pay as it may think fair.

Hearings before the Public Service Commission will continue at its offices at 120 Broadway daily until all the facts in the traction controversy are brought out. This may take a week, it was said. The hearings were adjourned until this afternoon because of the conference in the Mayor's office, but will begin at 10:30 o'clock each morning hereafter.

EMPLOYERS IN A QUANDARY.

Problem of Transporting Workers Being Seriously Considered.

Large employers in lower and central Manhattan began to consider yesterday how they could get their employes to and from work in case the surface, elevated, and subway lines of the city are tied up by strikes. Those 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 passengers a day, should suddenly be tied up by strikes.

The same question was considered at the offices of the Public Service Commission, where it was learned that all of the proposed substitute transportation plans, worked to their fullest capacity, could handle only a small fraction of the traveling public. In case of such a strike the heavy work would be done by automobiles. The New York Central would bring down a few thousand extra passengers from Yonkers way stations to the Grand Central Station. A few thousand could take the Fort Lee Ferry at 130th Street, cross the river, ride on the Public Service trolley lines, and recross by ferries to Twenty-third Street, Cortlandt Street, and other points.

One way of getting from central to lower Manhattan would be by the Hudson tubes, and another way would be by zigzag ferry routes across the Hudson. A continued strike would probably call into being barge and ferry lines up and down the Hudson and East River.

Many of the large concerns considered plans yesterday for taking their employes to and from work by automobile, or for housing them in the neighborhood of their employment. It was said at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, that one of the plans suggested was that of turning unoccupied offices in downtown skyscrapers into lodgings.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which employs nearly 6,000 persons in its Twenty-third Street building, started a survey of the boarding and rooming houses, which are plentiful in that neighborhood, in order to be able to house in a pinch those employes who could not be temporarily dispensed with. Estimates of the cost of motoring employes to and from work appeared to be prohibitive.

No plans have been completed by the large department stores, but it was said at the executive offices of several firms that there were two factors which would make the problem of transporting employes less difficult. In the first place, they would make some use of their automobile delivery wagons and trucks; again they would need less help, because such a strike would cut down the shopping public.

The effect on shopping is one thing which is dreaded by the New York Telephone Company, which anticipates that, if a general strike should occur, shopping would be done mainly by telephone.

"Our lines are loaded almost to the limit now," said Vice President F. H. Bethell of the New York Telephone Company yesterday. "The telephone business in this city and all over the country at the present day is unprecedented because of the general prosperity. If our business in this city should suddenly jump two or three times on account of shopping by telephone, it would create a difficult situation."

Mr. Bethell said that the telephone company, which has already organized a bus system for its employes in the Bronx, had plans to transport 4,000 of its 8,000 girl operators by automobile in case of a general strike. It is believed that the other 4,000 would be able to get to work and back without help, even in case of a general strike. The Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company is making similar plans to take care of its employes if it should prove necessary.

How far automobiles could serve as substitutes for the surface, subway, and elevated lines was a question which was puzzled over by many large employers and by city and public service officials. In the first place, the main arteries of travel, Fifth Avenue and Broadway, are nearly choked with automobile traffic at present.

Amos F. Schaeffer, consulting engineer to Borough President Marks, who has made a study of the automobile problem along Fifth Avenue especially, said that Broadway and the avenues might be made to hold five times the number of automobiles traversing them at this time of year, if the little-used avenues on the extreme east and west sides were used to their capacity.

Borough President Marks has pointed out that Fifth Avenue now carries a greater vehicular traffic than any other street in the world. The record figure is 1,149 vehicles in one direction in one hour. The introduction of a great number of machines in the business of passenger carrying on Fifth Avenue alone would soon cause such congestion that automobiles could barely creep along, covering a given distance in four or five times the period it would take the subways.

The latest figures of the Public Service Commission on the passenger travel in this city show that in April the subway, surface, and elevated lines took in a total of 163,741,153 fares, or an average of 5,458,038 a day. During the Summer season this number is considerably smaller.

The average length of a trip on the subway in 1915, according to the statistician of the Public Service Commission, was 5.86 miles and on the elevated 4.16 miles. The length of the average ride on a surface car is considerably less. No study has ever been made of the average distance that a New Yorker lives from his work, but it is considered to be between five and six miles.

Taking five miles for the average, it appears doubtful if it would be feasible for many New Yorkers to walk to work.

It was pointed out yesterday that in case of a general strike the New York Central could help by putting on a local service from points in the Bronx and Harlem. Vice-President Pennsylvanagh said that local trains could be put on, but that the railroad could only carry a few thousand extra passengers daily and could give little relief during the rush hours.

BROOKLYN FEARS A STRIKE.

General Tie-up Would Present Serious Problem for Thousands.

The talk of a possible general strike of the street railway employes in Brooklyn is causing great uneasiness in business circles and among the people generally in that borough. Brooklyn has had its fill of such experiences, and views with alarm the possibility of a repetition of the conditions which obtained during the great tie-up of 1895. The transit system of Brooklyn has been greatly extended since then. Traffic has grown immensely, and a much larger number would be affected in the event of a strike now.

In case of a complete tie-up, many thousands of Brooklynites would have no choice but to walk to their places of business or employment, and it is a long, long way to Manhattan from East New York, Flatbush or Bath Beach. Not every one in Brooklyn owns an automobile or can afford to hire one.

As a result of the strike of 1895 some three hundred miles of car tracks became idle today. The surface mileage alone in Brooklyn is 530. At that time there were several companies in Brooklyn, two of which agreed with their employes and kept their cars in operation. Now practically all of the street railway traffic in the borough is controlled by one corporation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and a general strike of that company's men would mean that all the lines in the borough would be tied up.

Because of the violence and bloodshed which attended the strike of the employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in 1895, two brigades of the National Guard, the First and Second, numbering 8,000 men, were called out to aid the police. In the event of a general strike of carmen throughout the city, Brooklyn would have but two commands of militia, the Thirteenth Coast Artillery and the Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, available for such duty should it be found necessary to order them out. All the other Brooklyn National Guard organizations are in the Federal service in Texas.

In 1895 the militia was on strike duty in Brooklyn for sixteen days. Strikers or their sympathizers kept up a sort of guerrilla warfare for two weeks longer, when their leaders declared the strike ended.

NO CALLS FOR GUARDSMEN.

Whitman and Stotesbury, However, Discuss Their Possible Use in Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Governor Whitman and Adjutant General Stotesbury, who came up from Camp Whitman for the purpose, conferred for several hours this afternoon on the condition of the National Guard organizations in this State, with reference to their possible use on strike duty. Up to the hour of proceeding to the train for Rochester, where he will stay overnight, the Governor had received no word from the Sheriffs of either New York or Westchester County requesting that troops be sent to aid the local authorities to preserve order. Tomorrow the Governor will speak at the Silver Lake Assembly in Wyoming County. He will be back in Albany Friday morning.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO PREVENT STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

from what source an appeal is made, and, while I am usually optimistic about finding a way out of difficult situations, I must confess, in this situation, after talking most earnestly with both parties to the controversy, I see no ray of light, nor any possibility of avoiding a serious catastrophe.

"I beg, Mr. President, that you will regard this letter as seriously and conservatively setting forth the actual conditions as I sense them, and that you may be led to start in motion an inquiry at your earliest convenience to verify the conclusions here recited."

In submitting a copy of this letter to the four Chairmen of the brotherhoods, Mr. Wheeler said the conference with the railroad interests in New York was for the purpose of securing a definite statement as to a possible compromise of the differences existing between the roads and the brotherhoods.

"Our communication to the President," Mr. Wheeler said to the brotherhood heads, "endeavors clearly to reflect the gravity of the situation as we see it. We hope we are wrong, but with the passing days we have found no reason to change the view originally expressed by our committee that the public interest is a definite and tangible third interest in this controversy and that the public has a right to know whether any increase in cost of operation arising from an adjustment of the differences between the brotherhoods and the railroads is to be passed on for final payment by an increase in rates for transportation."

In the expectation that a general conference may be called in Washington to consider the strike situation, a copy of the letter to the President is being sent to every constituent member of the National Chamber and to all individual members with the request that they anticipate the call of such a conference by obtaining the acceptance of some one to represent them at such a time, or, in case of the individual members, by themselves being present at the conference.

Elliott H. Goodwin, General Secretary of the National Chamber, would not say exactly when, if the conference were called, it would be held, but ventured the opinion that if results were to be had it would have to be called early this month.

MEET ROADS HEADS AUG. 8.

Leaders Are Ready in Second Wage Conference.

It was announced yesterday from the headquarters of the Big Four railway brotherhoods in the Broadway Central Hotel that the second wage and hour conference with the National Conference Committee of the Railways would begin Aug. 8 in the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Steet. The first conferences broke up June 14 in disagreement.

The counting of more than half of the 400,000 strike ballots recently cast by railroad employes revealed yesterday that there is no longer any question that the brotherhood heads will go into the second conference with the power of calling a national railway strike. It was said that more than 90 per cent. of the ballots were in favor of a strike. On Sunday the counting of the votes will probably be completed, but the results on individual roads will be kept a secret. The votes on the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford have not been counted. The largest percentage in favor of a strike was cast by the railroad men of the South, of whom it was said 99½ per cent. thus went on record.

The union Chairman from the Southwest will arrive in New York today with their ballots. A. B. Garretson, head of the Conductors' Brotherhood, will come to the city tomorrow from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The other leaders will be here Sunday.

Preparing the way for their plea for arbitration, the National Conference Committee of the railways is sending thousands of copies of an appeal to the public in all sections of the United States. The appeal says that to grant the increase the men ask for will be equal to a five per cent. increase in freight rates.

"Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?" the appeal asks. The train employes on all the railroads are voting whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a $100,000,000 wage increase.

"The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service. You pay for rail transportation $3,000,000,000 a year, and forty-four cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes."

The appeal then gives a table showing that in 1915 the train employes on the Eastern roads earned these wages: Engineers—Passenger, $1,706; freight, $1,640; yard, $1,384. Conductors—Passenger, $1,724; freight, $1,404; yard, $1,238. Firemen—Passenger, $1,033; freight, $903; yard, $844. Brakemen—Passenger, $1,018; freight, $858; yard, $990. It concludes:

"A 100-million-dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent. advance in all freight rates.

"The managers of the railroads, as Trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

"The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

"Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?"

MARINE ENGINEERS DIVIDE.

Deep Water Men Organize Local and Get a Charter.

Believing that the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association 83, with offices at 44 Whitehall Street, was unwieldy on account of its large membership, the ocean engineers have decided to start a branch organization. Bruce Gibson, National Chairman of the association, granted them a charter on Aug. 1 for Local 99 and offices were opened yesterday in Room 1,218, 11 Broadway. James Coghlin has been elected President and Frank Walsh Vice President.

C. M. Roe, the Corresponding Secretary and Financial Secretary of the new organization, said the ocean-going engineers numbered 2,000, and felt that they ought to manage their own affairs.

He added that the breaking away from the parent organization at 44 Whitehall Street had been arranged amicably, and that there was harmony between the two bodies.

Thomas L. Delahunty, General Manager of the local, said: "The deep waitermen have put it over us again."

48 KILLED HERE IN JULY.

Police Reports Show That Number Met Death in Traffic.

According to police statistics published at headquarters last night, forty-eight persons were killed in highway accidents in this city in July. Eight of the forty-eight were under 6 years old, and twelve were between 6 and 16 years. Four more deaths were reported in July, due to injuries received in June.

Of July's forty-eight dead twenty-one were killed by passenger automobiles or in accidents in which they were concerned, nine by motor trucks, ten by electric street cars, and five by horse-drawn trucks.

Careless or faulty driving and defective mechanical control were two principal causes of fatal accidents. Other contributing causes were being on the wrong side of the street, failure to control the brakes, and the backing of one vehicle into another. The pedestrian was held most to blame for crossing streets not at crossings and running in front of moving vehicles.

"The heat and humidity of July," said Commissioner Woods, "made the month a particularly distressing one for those in the congested districts. The streets were about the only place many of them could go. With the infantile paralysis epidemic prevalent, thousands more children were kept in town this Summer than last, and for fear of spreading the epidemic play streets were discontinued and children with little else to do forced to play under the very feet of street traffic. That our casualties are not higher is a good indication of the vigilance and activity of the police."

POLICE TAKE RACING BETS.

Get Three Prisoners in Raid on Alleged Poolroom in 42d Street.

Twelve patrolmen at the rush hour last evening held back a crowd of more than a thousand persons who were watching plainclothes men from Inspector Morriss's district make a raid upon an alleged poolroom on Forty-second Street near Sixth Avenue. Three prisoners were taken and four desks, four telephones, and a quantity of racing charts were confiscated.

The prisoners said they were Harry Reinhardt of 501 West 111th Street, Thomas Russell of 152 Clerk Street, Jersey City, and George Watson of 215 West 116th Street. Reinhardt, accused of being the proprietor, is charged with conducting a gambling establishment. The other two men are charged with receiving and recording bets on horses racing at Saratoga and Hamilton.

The men made no resistance when the three plainclothes men suddenly entered and placed them under arrest. Detectives Van Dam and Cowden held the three prisoners, while Detective McNulty sat at one of the telephones, and in an hour and a half took down more than 100 bets, ranging in amounts from $20 to $150 each, the detectives say. The favorites in the betting were P. A. C. at Saratoga and Marianao at Hamilton.

U. S. BANKERS REJECT CHINA'S LOAN TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

China for the reasons outlined, the American group informed the State Department that, while the members of this group were bound by their contract with the other parties to the six-power group, other American bankers were not so bound, and that the group bankers would be pleased to put all their data and information at the disposal of any other bankers who might consent to take up the negotiations. Under this suggestion all of this data is at the disposal of the American International Corporation, quite aside from the close relations existing between the American International and the National City Bank, which is one of the members of the American group.

Before was decided that proper terms could not be arranged the American bankers had undertaken to arrange for the dissolution of the six-power group if that could be done by mutual consent. This would have left the American bankers free to go on with an independent loan to China. That point came to be of minor importance, however, when it was found that terms satisfactory to the American bankers could not be arranged.

The six-power group besides the American bankers included English, French, German, Russian, and Japanese bankers. The other foreign groups considered the German bankers eliminated by the war, but that did not affect the relations between the German group and the American group. This would have been the source of complication had the matter taken a form which required action by the international trust. The American members are unable to obtain satisfactory terms for a loan to China and the bankers of the other nations in the group are absorbed in the more pressing work of helping to finance the war.

NO AND YES!

Q. Can I buy stocks, bonds and mortgages with the certainty of avoiding loss of principal or default in interest?

A. NO! Countless millions have been lost through stock and bond depreciation and mortgage foreclosures.

Q. Can I buy Guaranteed Mortgages and know that my principal is safe and interest sure?

A. YES! We have sold to investors over $420,000,000 of our Guaranteed Mortgages, without a dollar of loss to any investor.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Guaranteed

This statement appears in each issue of The Woman's Magazine:

"We absolutely guarantee the reliability of every advertiser in The Woman's Magazine. If any reader incurs a loss through misrepresentation of goods in any advertisement in The Woman's Magazine, we guarantee that this loss will be refunded. If the advertiser does not make it good, we will."

The Woman's Magazine

A publication that puts such a safeguard around its subscribers naturally has their absolute confidence. Reputable manufacturers use The Woman's Magazine, with great effect, to make new customers.

Butterick

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Remember Dale Prices

At prices 1-3 below retail, Dale offers fixtures of the highest quality and craftsmanship. Expert Service Free.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for New Catalog No. 20, or, better still, call at our showrooms.

109 West 18th Street, New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

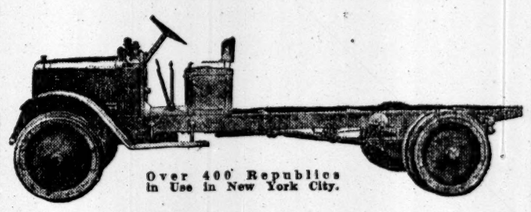
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark*

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

REPUBLIC
INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE
MOTOR TRUCKS

$2550

For This 3-Ton Truck
COMPLETE AS SHOWN



Over 400 Republics in Use in New York City.

A Republic Model to Meet Every Requirement

Model F ¾-ton, $995; E 1-ton, $1275

A 2-ton, $1675; T 3-ton, $2550

REPUBLIC MOTOR SALES CO.
EUGENE P. HERRMANN, President.
64th St. and West End Ave., New York City
Phone Col. 1047

Immediate Deliveries

$2.00 Per Day Now Buys
A GUARANTEED ONE-TON TRUCK
With Any Type of Body You May Require
It Will Earn $8.00 or $10.00 a Day Doing Any Kind of Work, or It Will Save You That Amount in Hauling Costs.

You can, therefore, pay for this truck out of the money it saves you.

You need not go without a truck because you haven't the money to buy it, because the Redden-Ford will pay for itself.

The Redden-Ford One-Ton Truck is built for heavy service. It is not a so-called "light delivery wagon" with pleasure car tires and axle, but is a husky one-ton truck with solid truck axle, truck wheels and solid truck tires so constructed as to utilize the wonderful Ford engine as a power plant.

It costs about the same as a team of horses, and will do four times the work.

Its cost of operation is about the same as a Ford pleasure car and only about one-half that of the ordinary one-ton truck.

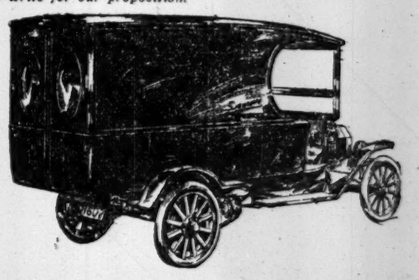
Built by truck experts and backed by a reliable house and our well-known service.

The price is only $350.00 (F. O. B. Detroit). If you want a Redden-Ford One-Ton Truck complete we can supply it with any type of body on a small cash payment and the balance at the rate of $2.00 per day.

Hundreds of them in use—let us give you the names of satisfied owners.

Redden Motor Truck Company
16 West 61st Street, New York. Phone—Columbus 9027.
Manhattan Distributors:
Lincoln Motor Car Co., Inc.
136 W. 52d Street. Phone—Circle 2465.
Brooklyn Distributors:
Overfield Auto Co.
1168 Bedford Ave. Phone—Bedford 8417.
Westchester County Distributors:
Washburne Motor Truck Co., Ossining, N. Y.

We are closing territory rapidly, and dealers are requested to phone, wire or write for our proposition.



HUGHES IS INDORSED BY MOOSE LEADERS

94 Committeemen and 48 County Chairmen Sign Letter Pledging Support.

3 TO 1 FOR HIM IN POLL

Willcox, After Washington Trip, Will Go to Chicago to Open Western Headquarters.

Chairman Walter A. Johnson of the Progressive State Committee sent letters to Charles E. Hughes yesterday, one of which showed that 94 out of 150 State Committeemen and 48 out of 62 County Chairmen had signed the following declaration:

We, the undersigned, remembering your fight for the rule of the people when you were Governor of New York, and your sturdy advocacy of progressive principles before the Progressive Party was formed, and believing that by far the greater part of the Progressive voters in our several districts desires your election, hereby pledge you our cordial and enthusiastic support.

The names of all the signatories appear at the bottom of the declaration, of the fifty-six State Committeemen not included in the list Chairman Johnson in his letter to Mr. Hughes declares that six had expressed a preference for him, but did not care to sign the statement, fourteen were as yet undecided, five had openly declared for Woodrow Wilson, and the remaining thirty-one had not replied, but for the most part were opposed to any party action for the indorsement of a candidate of another party.

Of the fourteen County Chairmen not included in the list two have expressed a preference for Mr. Hughes, six are undecided, five failed to express a preference and there is one vacancy.

Moose Poll 3 to 1 for Hughes.

In the batch of letters made public by Mr. Hughes before he left for Bridgehampton was one from John Gerdes, Secretary of the Progressive State Committee, in which he gives the results of a poll of enrolled Progressives in all the five boroughs of New York on the Presidency. The returns from all boroughs, except the Bronx, are certified by a firm of accountants. The poll shows a preference for Hughes of more than three to one. Here are the returns:

Borough.	Hughes.	Wilson.
Manhattan	2,200	796
Brooklyn	1,968	549
Bronx	672	249
Queens	388	44
Richmond	120	20
Total	5,348	1,653

Mr. Hughes made no comment when the letters were given out for publication. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said:

"The letters are an effective answer to the pretensions of a certain faction in the Progressive Party that the enrolled members of the party and a good many of its officers are favorable to the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson."

It was learned at Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday that a similar poll was being taken in New Jersey, where an insurgent movement, led by J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, has developed. This committee, like the New York State Committee, failed to take any official action for the indorsement of Mr. Hughes.

James S. Goodrich, formerly Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, and now Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, told Mr. Hughes that the bulk of the Indiana Progressives had returned to the Republican fold prior to the Chicago Convention, and that those who still operated under the Bull Moose emblem were malcontents, closely affiliated with the Democratic organization of United States Senator Thomas Taggart.

Willcox Going to Washington.

Chairman Willcox will leave for Washington today, where he is to attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois. At night there is to be a reception at the New Willard Hotel. When he returns to the city he will start almost immediately for Chicago. He said yesterday that no decision had been reached with reference to the organization of the Western campaign, which is to be conducted from a headquarters in Chicago. Frank H. Hitchcock, who managed the Taft campaign in 1908, and who was an active pre-convention promoter of the Hughes boom, has been spoken of for Western campaign manager, as have half a dozen Western leaders.

Mr. Hughes will make three speeches in Maine between Sept. 7 and 9 after his return from the Western trip. He expects to start on a second Western trip soon after the close of the Maine campaign.

A delegation of negroes from the Hughes and Fairbanks Colored League who professed to represent organizations in sixteen northern States called on Mr. Hughes at the Hotel Astor yesterday and assured him that the negro vote would surely go his way.

Colonel Austin Colgate, candidate for the New Jersey Governorship nomination, called on Mr. Hughes and told him New Jersey would go Republican.

ROOSEVELT GREETS G. O. P.

Writes Nassau County Committee in Praise of Hughes.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is "very much pleased" that he is again supporting Republican candidates such as Mr. Hughes, according to the Colonel's own statement in a letter from him written to ex-Assemblyman G. Wilbur Doughty and read by Mr. Doughty last night at a dinner of the Nassau County Republican Committee in the Garden City Hotel. Mr. Doughty was the host of the committee and of several State leaders. Colonel Roosevelt's letter read:

Dear Mr. Doughty: I greatly regret that I cannot be present at your dinner. I desire through you to send hearty greetings to the County Committee. I am very much pleased that we are again working together for candidates such as Mr. Hughes, who is so eminently fit to be President of this great Republic, and I earnestly hope that the entire ticket will be composed of men such as will enable us to appeal to all good citizens for its support. When a ticket is made up in such fashion it enables us with weight to urge Progressives to support in wholehearted fashion the Republican candidates. With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the speakers at the dinner were State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, State Engineer Frank Williams, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Congressman Frederick C. Hicks, and Senator George F. Thompson.

WOMAN CRITICISES HUGHES.

Anti-Suffragist Accuses Nominee of Ignoring Principles.

That the stand taken by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President, on the Federal suffrage amendment did not sound like a confession of faith, but rather like a meek submission to what he considered the inevitable, was the statement made yesterday by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She further held that Mr. Hughes had ignored essential principles of democratic government in his speech of acceptance.

"Mr. Hughes says nothing about the supposed great benefits which may accrue to the nation through the enactment of a nation-wide suffrage measure," said Miss Chittenden. "He does not show any great enthusiasm for the suffrage cause. He seems to reason that the economic condition of woman which is forcing her more and more into industry makes woman suffrage inevitable. He does not consider, however, that it is not the women in industry who are demanding the vote.

"The State of Massachusetts, which rejected suffrage last year by a majority of more than 100,000, is one of the States in which a large number of women are in industry, and yet it has one of the strongest anti-suffrage organizations in the country. There are many more women engaged in industry in the East than in the West, where the women already have the vote.

"Mr. Hughes does not indorse the feminist movement. In fact, he deprecates it as well as the methods which have been adopted in attempts to get the vote for women. He declares that this continued agitation is 'inimical to our welfare.' Still, he certainly cannot believe that getting the vote for women will put a stop to sex antagonism which has been stirred up by the feminist agitation.

"When he upholds the Federal amendment he advocates taking the power of deciding this question away from the masses and putting it in the hands of the legislators. He would, in this way, force suffrage upon States which have overwhelmingly rejected it in recent years. We believe that the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of democracy. Mr. Hughes ignores this."

Miss Chittenden said that the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was a nonpartisan body and would take no stand in the coming campaign. She said, however, that Mr. Hughes's speech might affect the personal attitude of some of the members.

PRESIDENT DELAYS FIGHT.

Will Make No Political Speeches Until Congress Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Friends of President Wilson said today that he was so well satisfied that Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance had made no impression on the country that he would not make any political speeches until some time in September. The President, it was said, would not accept an invitation to attend the Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus this month, where an opportunity would be afforded to deliver a broadside at Mr. Hughes, and he had declined to be influenced by the pleadings of Senator James of Kentucky to make a political speech when he visited the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln next month.

When Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in Washington recently to arrange for the ceremonies in connection with notifying President Wilson of his nomination the President vetoed the plan of having the notification meeting this month. The President said that he would remain in Washington until after Congress adjourned, and would not set a date for the notification until he knew when the legislative session would end. At that time some thought the session might end by Aug. 20, but the general expectation now is that it will run into September. What was said today by friends of the President indicated that he had no intention of changing his mind about remaining here until the date of adjournment and of postponing the notification ceremonies until after that time.

INDORSE WILSON AGAIN.

Democratic State Committee Goes on Record for Third Time.

For the third time in the last six months the Democratic State organization went on record yesterday in favor of a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his administration.

The resolution, which was introduced by Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman, follows:

We indorse the Administration of President Woodrow Wilson. He has met and solved problems the most severe which have confronted the country since the civil war. With wise and patient statesmanship he has kept the country at peace when the world is at war. Abundant thrift and prosperity throughout the land have crowned his efforts. He has repaired the neglect of a long period of nearly continuous Republican ascendency by initiating the policy of preparedness for national defense. To him is due the Federal Reserve act—the best national insurance against panic and chaos in the commercial world—and a Democratic Congress, responding to his leadership, has written upon the statutes a body of constructive and progressive legislation which puts America in the forefront of forward-looking nations.

Against him the Republican candidate for President has exhausted his skill as a special pleader without being able to specify wherein he would have done better or differently.

Confronting a crisis whose gravity the Republican candidate himself discerns, and concedes, the American people are in no mood to try experiments.

They will retain as President the man whose "America first" is not his promise but his performance.

We ratify the action of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in renominating Woodrow Wilson for President and Thomas Riley Marshall for Vice President.

We indorse the Democratic platform adopted by that body, and we pledge the united and enthusiastic efforts of the Democracy of the State of New York to the re-election of President Wilson.

There was no debate. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote amid applause.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Committee at a meeting last February and by the Democratic Spring Convention which met in Syracuse the following month.

KANSAS PRIMARY RETURNS.

W. C. Lansdon Will Oppose Gov. Capper at November Election.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—Although complete returns from yesterday's primary had not been received here tonight, it was indicated that W. C. Lansdon had defeated Ben. S. Gaitskill by about 7,000 votes for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and would be the opponent of Governor Arthur Capper, Republican, who was uncpposed for the nomination.

Available totals in Congressional contests showed H. J. Corwine in the First District and W. S. Hyatt in the Third District leading for the Democratic nominations. Republican Congressional candidates leading their opponents were U. S. Guyer, Second District; Clyde Miller, Fourth District; Otis L. Benton, Sixth District, and J. S. Simmons, Seventh District.

The total vote cast by both the old parties in Jackson County, including Kansas City, will total less than 30,000 on the face of returns, which include all except five precincts. These show the total Democratic vote to have been 17,692, and the Republican to have been 11,426.

BRING OUT WAGNER TO OPPOSE SEABURY

Threat of an Anti-Harris Ticket if Judge Is Not Named for Governor.

CONVENTION ON AUG. 11

Democratic State Committee Members and Men They Select Will Make 450 Delegates at Saratoga.

A boom for Senator Robert F. Wagner for Governor reached town from up-State yesterday with the influx of members of the Democratic State Committee for the meeting of that body which was held at the Hotel Knickerbocker at noon. Whether the Wagner boom will develop strength or be permitted to fizzle out is not likely to become apparent until the Democrats hold their unofficial State Convention at Saratoga on Aug. 11. In a resolution adopted at the meeting, Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the committee, was authorized to issue a call for this gathering.

There have been several Democratic conclaves recently in which Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and up-State Democrats, generally looked upon as Tammany's allies, have been conspicuous and which have been burning midnight oil in an endeavor to find a Democrat with sufficient strength as a vote getter to enter the primaries and give Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals a tussle for the Gubernatorial nomination. Until the Wagner boom was heard from nothing had materialized as a result of these conferences, at which dozens of men have been considered only to be dropped for some reason or other.

Senator Wagner, who attended the meeting, was not at all pleased to hear his name brought in as a possible contestant with Judge Seabury. He had hoped to become a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and had the good will of Mr. Murphy until it suddenly dawned upon Murphy and other leaders that Senator Wagner would be badly needed at Albany next session. For the last six years he has been the Democratic leader of the Senate and has made a good record.

Wagner Not Seeking the Office.

"All I care to say," said Senator Wagner, "is that I am not in any sense seeking this nomination."

Shortly after the Wagner boom had made its first appearance the most definite statement regarding the future plans of Judge Seabury came from County Clerk William Schneider, who is a personal friend of the Judge. Mr. Schneider is head of the Cleveland Democracy, an organization which has indorsed Judge Seabury for the nomination. He announced that the jurist would be a candidate for the nomination for Governor in both the Democratic and Progressive primaries.

"What is more," said Mr. Schneider, "he is the only man in the party for whom all Democrats would vote, and the only Democrat who can secure the Progressive and Independent indorsements. He is 75,000 votes stronger than his party."

Mr. Schneider said that primary petitions for Judge Seabury were already being circulated in Western New York. He gave those who interviewed him to understand that his statement was made after a conference with Judge Seabury and had his approval.

The announcement came from Mr. Schneider coupled with a threat. He referred to a recent announcement of State Chairman Harris that he was going up-State to find a Democrat to beat Judge Seabury in the primaries.

"Why does he want to beat a man who not only can win, but who will materially strengthen the Democratic ticket?" said Mr. Schneider. "The attitude of Chairman Harris will accomplish but one result. There will be a complete anti-Harris ticket in the primaries which will be for every office on the State ticket and for all county and local offices."

Seabury Never a Regular.

A well organized propaganda, apparently with strong financial backing, has been conducted for many months in pretty nearly every part of the State to boost Judge Seabury for the Governorship. Labor organizations, including the Central Federated Union, have been prominently identified with this pre-primary campaign. A Seabury League, composed largely of former Progressives, Hearst men, and Independents, has been operating from a base in Brooklyn. The Jeffersonian Alliance and the Cleveland Democracy, organizations composed of what have been commonly known as "Wilson Democrats," as distinct from the regulars of the Democratic organization, have indorsed his candidacy.

The talks of Democratic State Committeeman from up-State gave abundant indication that the Seabury boom has taken on considerable strength in many parts of the State. It is said by Judge Seabury's supporters that the Democratic county organizations in Chautauqua, Lewis, Livingston, Nassau, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, Suffolk and Ulster Counties have indorsed his candidacy.

Tammany and regulars are opposed to Judge Seabury largely because he has never been regular himself. He was a follower of the late Henry George; then he swung to the Hearst movement. In 1913 he accepted a nomination for the Court of Appeals from the Progressives, running against a Democratic candidate. The conservative element in the party does not warm up to him because he is known to be a single taxer. A special ground for the Tammany opposition is the fact that he was indorsed in the 1914 campaign when he was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals again by an anti-Catholic organization in western New York, which wielded a powerful influence, almost wholly directed against the Democratic candidates on the State ticket.

Murphy Men Boom Wagner.

The most enthusiastic of the promoters for the Wagner boom from up-State were William H. Kelly, the Democratic leader of Onondaga County, and John Pallace, a Democratic leader from Monroe. Both have been closely affiliated with the Tammany wing in the State organization. Many other members of the State Committee from up-State had words of praise for Senator Wagner and acknowledged that his service at Albany entitled him to every consideration his party could give him.

"He is the best man we could put up, and if we cannot win with the best we have, merely because he happens to be a member of Tammany Hall, we had better lose," was the way ex-State Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley, who is the Democratic leader of Broome County, put it. "Wagner would be a regular even after election. I should think we have had enough of helping to elect men who would not consent to continue on speaking terms with us after election."

There was a demonstration for Senator Wagner when he arose to offer a resolution authorizing Chairman Harris to name a committee of twenty-five to prepare a tentative platform. The resolution was carried unanimously, and Senator Wagner, it is understood, will be Chairman.

The plans approved by the State Committee call for a convention composed of 450 delegates, three from each Assembly district in the State. The State Committeeman from each Assembly district will be a delegate himself and be empowered to pick two other delegates to go with him, as well as three alternates.

May Not Name Candidates.

A resolution was adopted giving Chairman Harris power to appoint a committee of five members to make arrangements for the convention and select a Temporary Chairman. Mr. Harris said he would announce both committees today.

Whether the convention should recommend candidates for State offices to the enrolled Democrats who vote at the primaries, in all probability will not be determined until it meets. There is a decided division of opinion on the subject among the leaders. But it is certain that even if the convention takes no such action the question of whether Judge Seabury's candidacy should be accepted as the best way out of a difficult situation, or whether a candidate should be entered in the primaries to contend with him for the nomination, will be decided at conferences of the Democratic leaders while the convention is in progress.

From the gossip of State Committeemen it appeared that ex-State Superintendent of Public Works Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, Public Service Commissioner Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, and Justice Edgar S. K. Merrell of the Supreme Court, who lives in Herkimer County, are being discussed up-State as possible candidates for Governor. Ex-State Commissioner of Agriculture Calvin S. Huson of Penn Yan is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

MOOSE LEADERS ASSEMBLE.

Respond to Parker's Call for a Third Ticket Conference.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—Progressive Party leaders from several States, who disapprove of the indorsement of Charles E. Hughes, will hold a conference here tomorrow to consider the advisability of reassembling the party's national convention within thirty days to nominate a candidate for President as running mate for John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President.

Mr. Parker of Louisiana, who issued the call for the conference, arrived here tonight and conferred with other leaders, but no definite plan was agreed upon. Victor Murdock of Kansas apparently is the choice of a majority of the Progressives for President, but he has declined to make the race. Bainbridge Colby is mentioned as a possible candidate.

Among the arrivals tonight were: John M. Parker of Louisiana, Judge Albert D. Norton of St. Louis, Joseph P. Fontron of Kansas City, Progressive candidate for Governor of Missouri; L. A. Laughlin of Kansas City; H. H. Hallmann of Warrenton, Mo.; Henry H. Griffith of Iowa, C. F. Hoffman of Michigan, M. R. Denman of Ohio, J. M. McCormick of Texas, C. W. McClure of Georgia, E. R. Gunby of Florida, Edwin M. Lee of Indiana, and Thomas A. Daily of Indiana.

Colonel Silent on Paris Story.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Colonel Roosevelt refused to comment tonight on the interview purporting to be with him cabled from Paris to the effect that the Allies would make a mistake if they did not place more confidence in Hughes than in Wilson. He was shown an excerpt from the interview, but declined to talk. "I have nothing to say," was his comment.

Cumberland Street Hospital Staff.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had just appointed the following on the staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn: Dr. Joseph T. Simonson and Dr. George F. Laidlaw, consulting physicians; Dr. William H. Bishop and Dr. Louis Kaufman, consulting surgeons; Dr. John E. Wilson, consulting neurologist; Dr. Edward Munson, consulting ophthalmologist and aurist; Dr. John F. Kane, visiting laryngologist, and Dr. A. W. Sellect, assistant laryngologist. The appointments, the Commissioner said, were in accordance with his announced policy at the time of the reorganiztaion of the Hospital Medical Board some months ago to obtain the best medical talent available, wherever found.

BRYAN ADVISES HUGHES.

Tells of Huerta Telegram He Thinks May Bother the Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 2.—"Mr. Hughes is not fully informed as to the Mexican situation," said William Jennings Bryan here today. "In his advocacy of the recognition of Huerta he is taking a position he cannot maintain throughout the campaign. He evidently does not know of a telegram now in the archives in Washington, sent by Huerta, reading, 'I have overthrown the Government.'

"If we had recognized Huerta he would have been able to borrow money and to kill every person in Mexico working for the betterment of the country. I believe one of the great acts of the President was his refusal to recognize Huerta.

"I believe Wilson's chances are improving. There is no criticism of the things the Democrats have done. They cannot criticise our anti-trust laws or the currency measure. There has been no panic. I notice the Republicans can find no place to attack.

"The Hughes discussion of the railroad situation indicates that he is on the defensive, for he avoids any specific indorsement of the Republican platform favoring exclusive Federal control. The tone of the speech is anything but judicial."

To Modify Cummins Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The so-called Cummins amendment to the Interstate Commerce act, passed last year, making carriers liable for loss or damage to property transported, regardless of liability limitations, would be modified by a Senate bill passed today by the House. It excludes personal baggage, express and other property, except ordinary livestock, from the penal provisions of the amendment. The measure now goes to the President for his signature.

OPPOSED BY NAVY OFFICERS

Selective Promotion Not Liked by Juniors, Congressmen Hear.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ninety per cent. of the junior naval officers oppose immediate enactment of the Senate amendment to the naval bill changing the method of promoting officers from seniority to selection by a commission, Lieut. Commander Long testified today before the House conferees. He recommended that the measure should be postponed for a year to allow officers to study it.

"This is being forced upon them," he said. "It was drawn in Washington while half the fleet was at sea and without giving the officers a chance to consider it. It will break the spirit of every young man in the service."

Lieut. Commander McCandless also advised against immediate action, but Judge Advocate General McLean, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other senior officers supported the selection plan.

Marine Corps officers will be heard by the House conferees on the amendment tomorrow.

Peary's Title Questioned in Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Representative Helgesen of North Dakota introduced a resolution today declaring that Rear Admiral Peary's claim to the discovery of the north pole had not been substantiated, and proposing that Congress repeal its act of 1911 promoting the explorer and tendering to him the thanks of Congress.

Senate Confirms Farm Loan Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Senate today confirmed unanimously the nominations of Charles E. Lobdell of Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris of Philadelphia; W. S. A. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, and Herbert Quick of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., as members of the new Farm Loan Board.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing Today, Friday and Saturday Forenoon

An Important Clearance and

Sale of Men's Shirts

EVERYTHING that is NEW in fabric and design is represented in this wonderful collection of fine shirts. The prices quoted are the lowest obtainable in town for merchandise of this character.

At $1.85

Shirts formerly sold at $2.50 and $3, and high-grade shirts of special purchase. Made of silk and cotton and all silk fabrics, Tartan cords, Glen Royal Zephyrs, mercerized cloths and fine quality crede cloth.

At $1.45

Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50, and selected garments from a special purchase. Made of silk and cotton fabrics, hand-loomed crepes, crede cloth, Tartan cords, dimities and mercerized cloths.

The designs include cluster and pencil stripe effects, satin stripes, figured and jacquard designs.

Negligees with soft cuffs, and pleated models with stiff cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Men's Embroidered Crepe Neckwear

at 49c, 69c and $1.35

Brand new, hand-barred scarfs in a wide range of exclusive hand-machine embroidered designs.

Made of satin-backed all silk crepe meteor that will hold its shape longer than any other crepe neckwear material obtainable.

Floral, figured and spot effects to select from, in a large variety of exquisite colorings.

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELRY

PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry — those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags ..... $8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases .... $8.50 to $22.50

Cross Summer Gloves

For Women

White and black silk gloves, two-clasp 50c, 75c, $1.00
White, black, sand, gray or navy silk, two-clasp $1.00
Silk gloves, 16-button length, double finger tips $1.25, $1.50
Silk gloves with tucked wrist; two combinations; white stitched with black, and black stitched with white $1.25
Silk gloves with fancy gauntlet and strap at wrist, two combinations; white with black stitching, and cuff faced with black; black with white stitching, and cuff faced with white $1.50

For Men

Gray silk, with double finger tips $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
Washable chamois, natural color $1.50, $2.00
Summer motoring gloves, tan capeskin palm, silk back, two shades, one-clasp $1.75

For Children

Gray washable fabric gloves, one-clasp 50c, 75c
White or gray silk gloves, two-clasp $1.00

New York
404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
253 Broadway

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
(Special Mail Order Service)

Boston
145 Tremont St.
London
89 Regent St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

COST—is not considered, in this *complete disposal* of Summer Fashions

$65 to $125 Silk Suits—$28, $35
Semi-dress and Sports styles; of Shantung, silk-jersey, taffeta and faille.

$65 to $125 Tailored Cloth Suits—to close, at $15, $25 & $35

$35 to $65 Dresses—at $18
One or two of a kind—the last of many lines.

$65 to $125 Wraps—at $35
Of silk and satin—afternoon and evening styles; a close-out group.

$65 to $125 Gowns—at $38
Charming afternoon styles; an assembling of broken lines.

$7 to $12 Blouses—to close, at $4
A small group of miscellaneous styles, for immediate disposal.

$12 & $15 Outing Skirts—$6

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Still a Fine Selection in
The Final Clearance
MEN'S SUITS
Hand Tailored
Formerly $22.50 to $30.00
$16.50

These are Suits from our regular stock exclusively. Materials and Tailoring are of highest standard, for which Lord & Taylor Clothing is noted.

Complete Size Range, from 34 to 46, including Longs, Stouts and Shorts.

No Charge for Alterations
Fourth Floor.

Advertising Gains in July

In July The New York Times published 790,149 lines of advertisements, a gain of 139,924 lines compared with July, 1915, and, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

SQUARE INSIDE

THERE is a Chinese proverb which says that a man ought to be round outside but square inside.

A round, smooth and polished exterior has its advantages but when trouble comes you prefer to deal with those whose intentions are square on the inside.

The fact that we deal squarely has become better known each year of the 33 that we have been in business.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Resinol checked that skin trouble

Of course it did—promptly and easily. That is what it usually does, if the affection is not due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol Ointment relieves itching at once and soon makes sick skins well.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

Is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

SQUADRON A STARTS ON LONG RIDE TODAY

Gen. O'Ryan Will Accompany State Cavalrymen on a Five-Day Manoeuvre.

WILL STUDY THE COUNTRY

Commander Wants First-Hand Knowledge of Conditions for Coming Great Border Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Major Gen. O'Ryan will accompany Squadron A tomorrow morning when the cavalrymen start on the biggest manoeuvre yet attempted at the camps. The troopers of the squadron will be in saddles for five days and perhaps longer, and their ride will be over an area estimated at more than 150 square miles.

Captain Frederick Humphreys, personal aid to General O'Ryan, will take part in the manoeuvre. It is understood that the object of the General in making the long ride is to get first-hand knowledge of the country where the coming divisional manoeuvres are to take place.

Although division headquarters is unwilling to talk in advance about the projected mimic campaigns, sufficient has been learned to warrant the assertion that the border manoeuvres of the New York troops will be the biggest theoretical movement yet undertaken by United States soldiers.

A sum of money—the amount of which was not disclosed—has been forwarded by Governor Whitman for the State to be used as a "comfort" fund for the soldiers. The money will be distributed as follows: Fifty dollars each to the brigade headquarters, battalions or squadrons, $100 each regiment, and $25 to each dependent organization.

The flooded conditions at the McAllen camp continue to make life miserable for the soldiers. A ditch eight feet wide and four deep is almost completed through the camp of the Twelfth. If this drainage canal is successful in operation the regiment will remain where it is, but if the water again collects in puddles every time a shower occurs the men will have to clear a new camp site.

Although Quartermasters and officers of the National Guard troops in this sector of the border line have charged that the "inadequate equipment" and service of the single track railroad were responsible for almost every shortage of food and equipment since the soldiers arrived, it was not until today that any official of the Gulf Coast Lines undertook to say anything to refute the assertions.

J. S. Pyeatt, President of the Gulf Coast Lines, who came here today with J. C. Nolan, Superintendent of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, to inspect the road and to make provision for better passenger and mail service, said that his road could handle three times as much business as was now thrown upon it by the presence of almost 50,000 troops in this sector.

Before the troops came, Mr. Pyeatt said, there was a surplus of twenty-five locomotives on the 378-mile division between Houston and Brownsville and the small branch lines, and it had been necessary to draft only ten locomotives into service to handle the increased business. There has been no shortage of rolling stock or other equipment, he said, except such as might have been caused by failure of troops to unload cars as quickly as possible.

While Quartermasters were complaining of the poor railroad service, cars of provisions for the troops, forage for animals and equipment, the railroad men said, were standing upon the sidetracks waiting to be unloaded. Mr. Nolan had manifests which, he said, showed that some of the cars had been allowed to stand on sidings for more than ten days.

Commissaries in explanation say that some cars were allowed to stand with their loads because there was no immediate need for the supplies, or, in some cases, because there were no warehouses or tents to cover the shipments. Railroad men believe that this is an indication that the provisions and equipment needed by the troops arrived even before they were expected by militia officers.

It takes about twenty-eight hours now to bring a train of supplies from Houston, more than 300 miles away, according to estimates made by the railroad officials, and this is considered good time in view of the junction switching. Most of the perishable provisions, such as meat and vegetables, are brought in by special express train and the time of transmission is cut to a few hours.

Efforts to improve the passenger service have been made, the railroad men say, so that both the incoming and outgoing passengers can catch fast trains on the main lines without delay. Attempts to bring the mules in without delay have also been made.

Mr. Pyeatt said that he had heard nothing of the report in the New York camps that the War Department had ordered the railroad companies to hold in reserve all chair cars and Pullmans south of Antonio until after Sept. 1, so that cars might be available for troop movements.

"We have delivered all the old troop coaches back to the roads from which we received them," Mr. Pyeatt said, "and I suppose they have ambled back to their junk heaps to wait for another war. "If such an order had been given might be available for troop movements. I think it would have reached me."

Asked how long it would take to move the 20,000 New York troops out of these camps, Mr. Pyeatt said that it would depend almost entirely upon the rapidity of the return of the antiquated troop cars to this part of the country.

"I guess," he said, "they are scattered all the way from Maine to California now."

There was no comment at headquarters upon Mr. Pyeatt's assertion that delays had not been due to railroad service.

50 YEARS AN ARMY UNIT.

Negro Regiment Celebrates with a Pageant at Mexican Headquarters.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Mexico, July 30, (by motor truck to Columbus, N. M., Aug. 2.)—Mimic battles and rescues under fire were features of the pageant with which the Tenth United States Calvary (negro) today celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. This fighting unit, commissioned at what is now Fort Sill, Okla., on July 28, 1866, during most of its existence has seen service west of the Mississippi. In addition to winning laurels in wars against the Indians, it has distinguished itself at Santiago, Cuba, in the Philippines, and most recently in Mexico, notably at Carrizal.

The celebration given in the early evening before regimental officers and soldiers and all former officers of the regiment now with the expeditionary column, unique in the annals of military celebrations, was conceivd by Lieut. Col. Charles Young of the Tenth, a West Point graduate, who has reached the highest rank in the regular army ever attained by a negro.

Introducing the different episodes of the pageantry, which depicted the history of the regiment, a noncommissioned officer, clad in heraldic trappings, recited stanzas of blank verse composed by Colonel Young, which gave a synopsis of the scenes presented.

The first two episodes of the pageant contrasted the men as they appeared and drilled fifty years ago and as they appear today. The third, in which fifty troopers appareled as Indians appeared, illustrated a brilliant feat by an officer of the Tenth, Lieutenant Powhatan Clark, who returned under fire during a fight with Indians to rescue a wounded trooper.

Wanton, of the machine-gun troop, one of the four medal-of-honor men of the regimental rolls, was the central figure in the fourth episode. He was escorted across the field of honor by a guard bearing wreaths on their sabre points. The fifth illustrated the part the Tenth took in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba. The Sixth was presented by a troop, which carried banners bearing the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought and those of its commanders who became Generals.

At the close of the celebration the call to colors was sounded and regimental spirit reached a climax in a great burst of cheering, ending with the singing of "Glory, Hallelujah."

THINK MEXICO WILL AGREE.

Likely to Accept Broad Commission Plan, Washington Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—State Department advices from Mexico City show that the proposal of the United States Government that the scope of the work to be intrusted to a joint international commission for the settlement of the troubles between the two countries should be broadened had made a favorable impression in the Carranza Government. The proposal has not been accepted, but on the basis of these advices officials here are encouraged to believe that the negotiations will have a favorable outcome.

It was on July 11 that the Mexican Government made the original suggestion that a commission be appointed to adjust pending differences. The Mexican Government, however, limited the authority of the commission to considering the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, an arrangement for reciprocal control of the border situation and fixing the responsibility for border raids, the battle at Carrizal, in which American soldiers were killed by Carranza troops, and other incidents which had nearly brought the two countries to war.

This Government felt that if the discussion was to be limited to these matters there was no occasion for appointing a commission, as they could be as well adjusted by a few military officers. Therefore, before answering the Mexican proposal the United States began informal exchanges with Mexico with the object of obtaining an understanding that if the commission plan of settlement was agreed upon, the scope of the negotiations by the Commissioners should be broadened so as to give the commission an opportunity of recommending a comprehensive plan for a permanent adustment of the troubles between the two countries, including the suppression of banditry and restoration of order in northern Mexico.

It was understood when the United States accepted the commission, proposal with the proviso that the scope of the commission's authority would be broadened, that there had been an unofficial understanding that Mexico would agree to the American position. In view of this, the delay of the Carranza Government in answering the American note has caused some surprise. The latest advices from Mexico City indicate, however, that a favorable outcome may be expected.

President Wilson, it is understood, has given consideration to the names of eminent men suggested for appointment as American commissioners, and will be ready to announce the personnel of the commission shortly after the proposal is accepted by Mexico. The joint commission, if agreed upon, probably will hold its sessions at a New Jersey seaside resort.

STUDY SUPPLIES PROBLEM.

Army Board Will Provide for Quick Equipment of Militia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A board of five army officers was appointed today to study the best methods of mobilizing supplies for the National Guard in peace times at such points throughout the country as will make for quick and efficient equipment when troops are called for Federal service.

The establishment of twelve general supply depots, each containing full equipment for a division of troops of 22,000 men of all arms of the service is contemplated. There now are ordnance, medical, quartermasters' and commissary depots at various points, but no general depots except at Philadelphia.

The members of the board are Colonel William H. Arthur, Medical Corps; Colonel Edwin B. Babbit, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Quartermasters' Corps; Major William P. Jackson, Inspector General, and Captain John L. De Witt, Quartermasters' Corps, who will act as recorder.

NEW COLONEL FOR 69TH.

Governor Whitman Appoints Haskell, a Regular Army Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Governor Whitman this afternoon announced that he had appointed Captain William N. Haskell, U. S. A., as Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment. Referring to the appointment, the Governor said:

"Captain Haskell was born in 1878 in Albany, and was appointed to West Point from there by Congressman George N. Southwick in 1897. He graduated from West Point in 1901 and assisted in organizing the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry when it was created. He served six years in the Philippine Islands, having been stationed there during the insurrection and twice since that time.

"Captain Haskell has been on duty with the National Guard of this State for two years in the capacity of Inspector and Instructor of Squadron A and the First Cavalry of Brooklyn. He has become identified with the Sixty-ninth as instructor of their various classes."

BAKER POINTS DUTY TO THE ROOKIES

Must Mold Public Opinion on Army Legislation, Says War Secretary.

HIBBEN PRAISES OFFICERS

Says Plattsburg Camps Promote the Cause of Democracy—General Scott Also Inspects Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ROGERS, N. Y., (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—Secretary of War Baker told the members of the Plattsburg training brigade, in camp here tonight, that the nation expected them to tell the War Department and their Congressmen just what kind of an army they wanted.

"It is your task to mold public opinion on army legislation," he said. The Secretary expressed his views after he had seen the rookies in action all day. He arrived on the route of the hike in time to see the battle of Clintonville, which was fought in a picturesque punch bowl shaped valley whose sides echoed with rifle fire for nearly two hours. The Fourth Regiment joined the cavalry training troops to represent the enemy. The battle ended when the training brigade gained on a movement around the enemy's right flank.

"There is a certain presumptuousness in a man who never shouldered a rifle addressing a crowd of men who have been through what you have," Secretary Baker said. "I watched with swelling pride your exhibition this morning. I saw a body of men extracted from civil life, the merchant, the barber, the doctor, the man of science, the rich man and the poor man, forgetting their separate interests in a desire to further the better defense of their country. There is a further influence resulting from these camps than the benefit of the individual. This deeper experience interests me most.

"The question is whether in this age a democracy really can exist. It is obvious that a democracy must have the power of real defense, which may never come by one man's paying for another's service in his place. If the newsboy may become President both must have equality of responsibility as well as equality of opportunity. That is the lesson you are teaching the country.

"When your Plattsburg work is over, I hope you will allow the Plattsburg idea to be plastered in the community where you live. The War Department wants to give the people of the United States the kind of army they want. If when you yet back you have a sympathy for the army, then tell us what you want and the task of the Secretary of War will be much easier."

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, who addressed the camp, tonight was cheered when he praised the type of army officers represented by those in charge here, and said that the Plattsburg camps do more to promote the cause of democracy than any other thing.

General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied Secretary Baker here. The Secretary leaves tomorrow.

TO URGE UNIVERSAL DRILLS.

Military Service Workers Choose Col. J. B. Curtis Chairman.

The Universal Military Service Workers, recently organized by Leonard Snider, announced yesterday that Colonel James B. Curtis would be the Chairman of a committee to conduct a nation-wide propaganda in favor of universal military service in America. He will also advocate the increase of the regular army to a size which could handle problems like the Mexican situation without calling out the National Guard. The propaganda will also include the advocacy of the organization of the industries of the country. A combination of the Swiss and Australian systems of training boys is advocated, under which, beginning at the age of 19, each boy would go to a training camp for from one to three months a year until he was 21, after which he would be a reserve for five or ten years. His uniform and equipment would be always ready and his physical condition known.

Colonel Curtis is a well-known corporation lawyer of New York. In 1882 he organized Battery A of Indianapolis, where he lived at the time. Battery A held the National Guard drill championship for sixteen years, until at the beginning of the Spanish-American war it was mustered into the regular army. It saw service with General Miles in Porto Rico, and after it was mustered out at the end of the war Colonel Curtis reorganized his battery as part of the National Guard. Colonel Curtis is known as a worker for civic reforms.

TO FACE FIRING SQUAD.

Supposed Mexican Bandits Say They Are Honest Ranchers.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 2.—Three ragged Mexicans peer out of the bars of the incomunicado cell in the Juarez jail watching for the execution squad to come and lead them down to the cemetery behind the Cuartel, where so many prisoners have met their death in the past five years.

The men are Feliciano Chavez, Juan Tapia, and Manuel Prieto. They were captured near the little valley town of San Ignacio below Juarez by Captain Murillo and brought to Juarez on foot with ropes around their necks early this morning. The men have no doubt of their fate and when the priest from the old church in the plaza visited them today they were convinced that they were to be shot as bandits.

All three insist that they are rancheros in the Juarez valley and had nothing to do with the bandit raid which invaded the United States near Fort Hancock. They declare their innocence and are making an appeal to General Jacinto B. Trevino for a pardon, but it is probable that they will be shot at sunrise tomorrow.

Captain Murillo says he captured the three men below San Ignacio and that the remaining six escaped into the United States.

TROOPS FOUND NO BANDITS.

Bell Orders Their Return After a Fruitless Search.

EL PASO, Aug. 2.—A report that 150 Mexican bandits had crossed the Rio Grande between Finlay and Fort Hancock caused General George Bell, Jr., to dispatch troops from here. Apparently there was no foundation for the reports of the raid. Upon receipt of reports tonight that a careful search of the country had failed to disclose the presence of bandits, General Bell ordered the troops to return to Fort Bliss if no bandits were seen before tomorrow morning.

The military authorities believe that a party of American ranchmen was mistaken for bandits.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
AN END TO WORRIES

Sooner or later you will investigate the merits of Degnon Terminal as a location for your plant. Why not do it now and put your mind at rest on the problems that confront you in your present establishment? We can tell you that Degnon Terminal offers lowest rent, labor, insurance, power and trucking costs, but we do not expect you to take our unsupported word. Your good business instinct will tell you to investigate our claim.

For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7805.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKET

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants to-day with Chicago, 3:40 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

"An abrupt answer turneth away telephone trade."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

RAILROAD WAGES

Shall they be determined by *Industrial Warfare* or *Federal Inquiry?*

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or industrial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads have voted whether they will give their leaders authority to tie up the commerce of the country to enforce their demands for a 100 million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—your service. This army of employes is in the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers	$1641 3224	$1931	$1585 2992	$1783	$1303 2178	$1543
Conductors	1553 3004	1831	1552 2901	1642	1145 1991	1315
Firemen	951 1704	1128	933 1762	1109	752 1633	935
Brakemen	957 1707	1141	862 1521	973	834 1635	1085

The average yearly wage payments to *all* Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	$1796	$1546	$1384
Conductors	1724	1404	1238
Firemen	1033	903	844
Brakemen	1018	858	990

A 100 million dollar wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

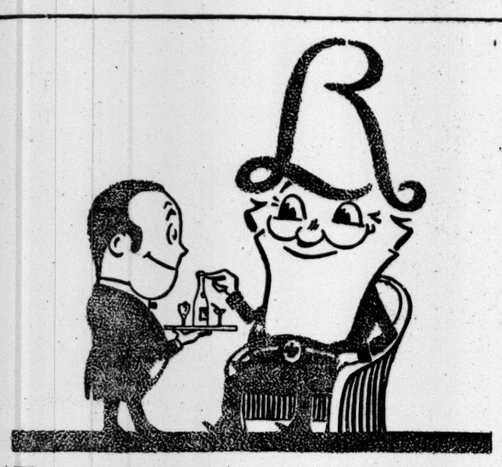
The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settlement of this controversy either under the existing national arbitration law, or by reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This offer has been refused by the employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the Government determine this issue?

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman.*
P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager,* Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager,* Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager,* New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President,* Southern Railway.
B. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wabash Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President,* New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager,* Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager* Philadelphia & Reading Railway
E. W. GRICE, *Asst. to President,* Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers,* St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager,* Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager,* Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President,* Norfolk and Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager,* Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.,* Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-President,* Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President,* Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager,* Sunset Central Lines.



True to their creed in word and deed
The RHEINAROONS make clear
Their preference for temperance
By drinking Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

From time immemorial beer has been the drink of men and nations that have given the best account of themselves. It is mild, wholesome, refreshing and a natural national drink. The drinking of beer is the best safeguard against drinking strong drinks.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Welch's

The National Drink

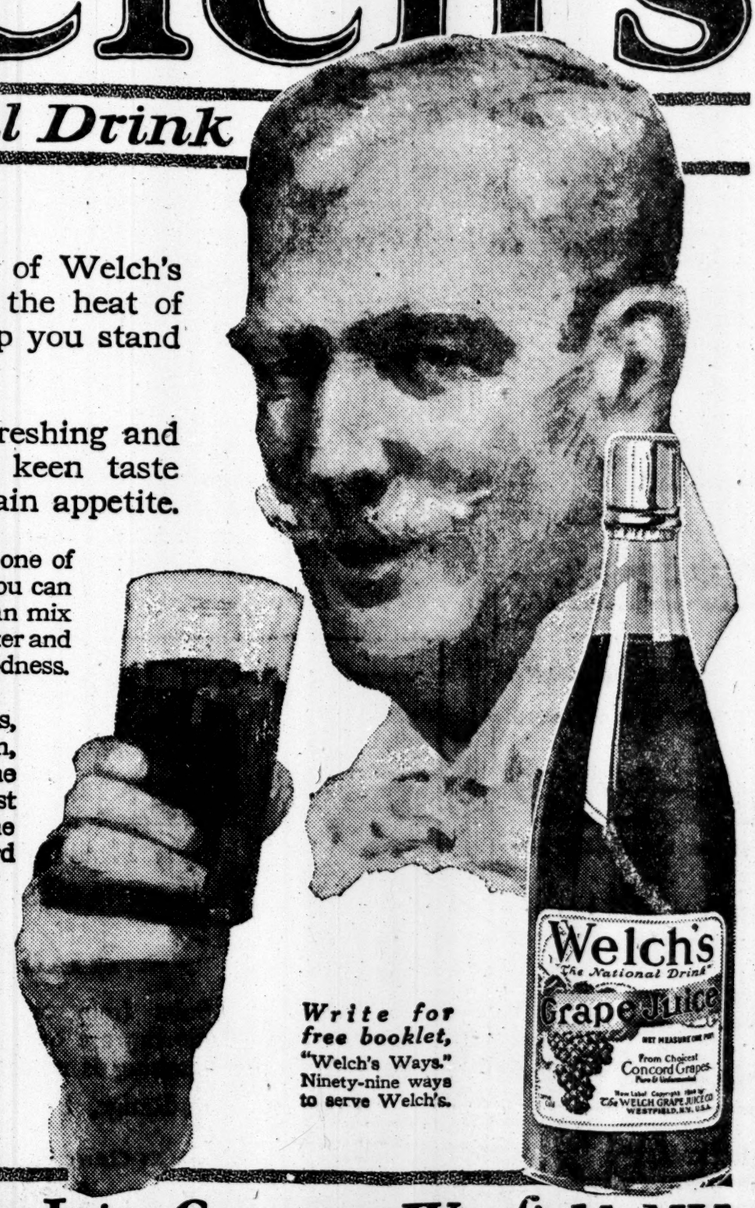
A MORNING glass of Welch's and then one in the heat of the afternoon will help you stand the trying summer.

For it's not only refreshing and cooling, but its tart, keen taste stimulates the uncertain appetite.

What's more, Welch's is one of the good things of life that you can afford every day. For you can mix it with plain or carbonated water and it'll lose not a whit of its goodness.

But be sure you get Welch's, 10c a bottle and up. For then, and then only, you'll drink the full-flavored juice of the most luscious grapes grown—the Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

Welch's won the *Gold Medal*—highest award—at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. How could it have been otherwise!



Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

PARALYSIS GROWS; EXPERTS SIT TODAY

Scientists to Begin Study as New Cases Increase in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

DR. EMERSON STILL HOPEFUL

Says Public Measures Have Saved Many Children—Blow to "Unreasonable" Quarantine.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Tuesday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Tues.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Brooklyn	33	16	83	88
Manhattan	12	17	42	46
Bronx	..	..	8	8
Queens	10	8	17	20
Richmond	..	..	9	4
Totals	55	41	159	166

Total of cases to date.....4,289
Total of deaths to date..... 937

The 166 new cases of infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday was the greatest number in any twenty-four hours since July 11, when there were 195, and the forty-six cases in Manhattan equaled the high record for the borough established last Saturday.

Health Commissioner Emerson said he was not discouraged, however, and that he was sure the measures employed by public and private agencies were saving many children from poliomyelitis.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, U. S. Public Health Service, in charge of interstate travel regulations, made good his threat yesterday to deny assistance to communities attempting to enforce "unreasonable" quarantine. The following Connecticut towns and boroughs will not be advised in the future when children leave New York to visit them: New London, Groton, East Lyme, Montville, Norwich, Willimantic, Sprague, Lebanon, Franklin, Lisbon, Ledyard, Preston, and Jewett City.

Dr. Banks received a circular yesterday from the health officers of those towns advising that they had forbidden the entrance of all children under 16 from New York or any city where poliomyelitis was epidemic on July 21.

Dr. Banks wrote to the health officers that he would not advise them concerning children from New York "as it would be useless."

Dr. Banks said he had refused information to a New Jersey town which had absolute quarantine, and that within twenty-four hours the regulations were modified. The furnishing of information to the town was at once resumed by Dr. Banks.

The conference of visiting and local bacteriologists and pathologists, which was made possible by the appropriation of $2,000 by the Board of Estimate, will open this morning in the Faculty rooms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 435 West Fifty-ninth Street, and will continue, it is expected, for two or three days. The out-of-town men expected are:

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School; Dr. J. W. Jobling of the Medical School of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Paul A. Lewis of the Henry Phipps Institute, Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the University of Chicago; Dr. C. C. Bass, Professor of Experimental Medicine in Tulane University; Dr. John F. Anderson, formerly of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Jr., Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. John Howland of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the Public Health Laboratories in Washington, Dr. Francis W. Peabody of the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital in Boston, and Drs. C. H. Lavinder, Wade A. Frost, and G. W. McCoy of the United States Public Health Service.

Among the local scientists who will attend are:

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, also of the institute; Dr. William J. Elser, Professor of Bacteriology in the Cornell University Medical College; Dr. Charles Norris, Director of the laboratories of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Department of Health laboratories; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Research Laboratories; Dr. Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Josephine Baker, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health; Health Commissioner Emerson and Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings.

There was some comment because Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, whose recommendation of adrenalin has resulted in something of an issue among medical men, was not among those invited. It was said at the Department of Health that Dr. Meltzer's indorsement of adrenalin had nothing to do with his exclusion. All of the scientists invited, it was said, were bacteriologists or pathologists, whereas Dr. Meltzer was a physiologist, and as such, not eligible.

Of the 4,289 cases of poliomyelitis in the city to date, it was said yesterday at the Department of Health, thirty-eight have been of persons more than 15 years old.

Policeman Zachary Bates, charged with leaving an ambulance containing seven children suffering from poliomyelitis while he went into a saloon with Dr. Leonard A. Crosby of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, was fined twenty days' pay yesterday. He pleaded guilty.

A report containing what he describes as "revolutionary findings" regarding poliomyelitis will be made today by Dr. Russell Bellamy, an interne at Bellevue Hospital, 1892-94, former Captain and Senior Assistant Surgeon of Squadron A, New York National Guard, to Dr. R. J. Wilson, Director of the Department of Health's Bureau of Hospitals. Dr. Bellamy says he has examined more than 1,000 cases in July in Willard-Parker, Kingston Avenue, and Riverside Hospitals, and in homes on the east side, and has made what he considers important discoveries.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths from the disease were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Benjamin Rtaner, 404 East 61st St.
Oscar Rolbuck, 307 East 97th St.
Edward Dilion, 65 East 95th St.
William Shevlin, 459 West 30th St.
Harry Purch, 274 Cherry St.
Harry Ornstein, 234 Cherry St.
Joe Grodsky, 309 East 99th St.
Grace Barcelona, 428 East 11th St.
Sylvia Sillester, 614 East 16th St.
Hyman Mantel, 347 Madison St.
Carney, 259 Hudson St.
Robert Silk, 808 West End Av.
Lillie Klein, 25 Market St.
Sadie Gilber, 154 Orchard St.
Sylvia Seigel, 49-51 Stanton St.
Irving Bollinger, 64 East 111th St.
Margaret Birmingham, 171 West 94th St.
Peter Raymoese, 240 Avenue A.
Gertie Iskowitz, 167 Eldridge St.
Morris Lieberman, 111 Monroe St.
Francis Dunleavy, 137 West 15th St.
Catherine Monohan, 4 Hamilton St.
Frank Cavana, 23 Roosevelt St.
Ellen Fostine, 361 East 49th St.
James Reilly, 507 West 186th St.
Mary Shuman, 607 East 13th St.
Max Schlesinger, 387 East 10th St.
John Bosco, 629 East 12th St.
Edward Rosencranz, 222 East 27th St.
Ella Wellabics, 207 East 95th St.
Thomas Lee, 47 West 66th St.
Mary Berone, 528 East 14th St.
Christopher Apostoiopholin, 253 W. 30th St.
Lucy Sparetti, 304 East 24th St.
Rose Fendhander, 133 Goerck St.
Rose Bondanni, 162 West 28th St.
Charles King, 1,359 2d Av.
John Buyes, 339 East 65th St.
James Kelly, 48 West End Av.
Joseph Colgan, 544 West 53d St.
Ernesto Annunciala, 206 East 108th St.
Nathan Horowitz, 242 Broome St.
James Lyall, 90 Amsterdam Av.
James Spence, 227 West 68th St.
David Yokel, 429 West 154th St.
Camela Gacona, 142 West End Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Evelyn McCloud, 1,484 Amsterdam Av.
Beatrice Nesta, 614 W. 40th St.
Sidney Shomeln, 617 E. 9th St.
Edward Kurtz, 306 E. 32d St.
Victoria Schwerzel, 328 E. 71st St.
Irving Firman, 228 Bowery.
Loretta Hurtig, 426 3d Av.
Lillie Katchluky, 250 Madison St.
William Shevlin, Jr., 459 W. 30th St.
Viogio Vitaceo, 239 Mulberry St.
Yetta Yudelvitz, 22 Rutgers Place.
Jeanette Neylon, 102 W. 106th St.
Mary Johnson, 416 E. 3d St.
Michael Kearney, 239 Hudson St.
Philomena Castele, 7 Cornelia St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Alma Fulinder, 633 Bergen Av.
William Drockin, 598 Prospect Av.
Dorothy Stien, 432 College Av.
Agnes Finky, 333 E. 162d St.
Rose Katz, 1,915 Marmion Av.
Ruth Bronfeed, 1,072 Simpson St.
John Arnold, 145 Brown Place.
Jacob Owenoff, 445 E. 174th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Lawrence Prucey, 293 16th St.
Vincent Funbara, 257 8th St.
Charles McLoughlin, 425 3d Av.
George Fleiger, 334 2d St.
Filomena Ambrosia, 61 Rapelyea St.
Theo. Dretos, 323 Pearl St.
Mary J. Rooney, 21 Claremont Av.
Richard Barenburg, 836 Classon Av.
John Ryan, 497 Clinton St.
Mary Monahan, 115 Columbia St.
Donald Hurley, 647 Franklin Av.
Jos. Meskevitch, 79 Gold St.
Edith Gallon, 30 Hicks St.
Ruth Hoffman, 433 Hopkinson Av.
John Bozaressky, 116 Belmont Av.
Phillip Kart, 803 Livonia Av.
Helen Klein, 1,510 Pitkin Av.
Merwin Grass, 2,296 Pitkin Av.
Vera Lorre, 8,650 Bay 21st St.
Anthony Lodolee, 8,656 23d Av.
Bernard Hannan, 5,907 3d Av.
Mildred Schlock, 339 E. 26th St.
John Kelly, 7,838 W. 25th St.
Evelyn Pittala, 2,585 W. 23d St.
Mortimer Applie, 2,872 W. 19th St.
Harold Coleman, 1,372 E. 17th St.
Raffaele Amato, 2,883 W. 15th St.
Irving Nicholson, 2,892 E. 8th St.
James O'Connor, 2,328 Bedford Av.
Helen Meyers, Seabreeze Av. and W. 1st St.
Izzy Epstein, 6 Thompson's Walk, care Kirsch.
John Conrad, 1,137 E. 2d St.
Annie Feigelbaum, 3,000 W. 3d St.
Louis Shear, 166 Wyckoff Av.
Susie Ziner, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Esther Beshinsky, 150 Tompkins Av.
Catherine Mahon, 220 Sumpter St.
Vincent Leonda, 59 Stockton St.
Carl Shuster, 917 St. Mark's Av.
Tony Rao, 88 Schenectady Av.
Henry Gersoni, 187 Rochester Av.
John Bates, 377 Putnam Av.
Kate Davis, 17 Park St.
Florence Haskell, 1,816 Park Place.
Rita Wander, 123 Noll St.
Carolina Frey, 1,091 Myrtle Av.
Frances Sinner, 200 Menahan St.
Pauline Lischner, 438 Melrose St.
Winifred Keelty, 949 Marcy Av.
Theodore Wendling, 458 Madison St.
Gladye Arnold, 1,625 Atlantic Av.
Richard Cave, 330 Bainbridge St.
Eleanor and Jack Young, 645 Central Av.
Amelia Coccaro, 1,038 Flushing Av.
George Baker, 636 Gates Av.
Ruth Andrew, 885 Gates Av.
Fred Doldes, 78 George St.
Mike Digerolamo, 136 George St.
Pietro Mandolla, 144 George St.
Eric Allman, 445 Halsey St.
Muriel Horn, 253 Hamburg Av.
William Healey, 691 Hart St.
Sigmund Zimmerman, 66 Lewis Av.
William Twarlanyaltz, 18 Ainslie St.
Grace Buchlotz, 100 Heyward St.
Anebonetta Prezzia, 163 Humboldt St.
Dora Witchinsky, 22 Cook St.
Max Goldsmith, 99 Cook St.
Baby Feder, 69 Debevoise St.
Vincent Latella, 181 Frost St.
Leonard Guttenberg, 653 Grand St.
Sadie Orn, 172 Harrison Av.
Harry Schnapp, 138 Havemeyer St.
John Shaldowski, 175 North 8th St.
Charles Evinger, 91 South 8th St.
Ruth Kizosky, 66 South 9th St.
Michael Cruse, 128 North 10th St.
Anna Maffetoni, 242 North 9th St.
George Kipnertin, 213 North 6th St.
Edward Walenga, 122 North 5th St.
Louis Ampel, 376 South 4th St.
Aaron Drlcowitz, 263 South 2d St.
Louis Yanuzzi, 126 Withers St.
Frank Renati, 24 Union Av.
Amelia Wenczek, 218 Ten Eyck St.
Frances Dorla, 100 Scholes St.
Esther Steinberg, 294 Lorimer St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Frances Dorlo, 109 Scholes St.
Theodore Wendling, 458 Madison St.
Winifred Kelity, 949 Marcy Av.
Grace Buchold, 100 Heyward St.
Edith Hufe, 57 Montieth St.
Braggio Catalanabbo, 125 Melrose St.
Susan Viemer, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Nathan Weinstein, 571 Cleveland St.
Joseph Vidgi, 321 Ellery St.
Paul Prokopi, 983 Metropolitan Av.
Ephriam Feder, 69 Debevoise St.
Milton Miller, 4,204 14th Av.
Nathan Pisen, 88 Blake Av.
John Bates, 377 Putnam Av.
Joseph Connelly, 2,328 Bedford Av.
Carl Schuster, 917 St. Mark's Av.
Ida Green, 690 Williams Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Raymond Aruta, Bell Av., near Montauk Av., Bayside.
Edwin Caliski, 2 Linneus Place, Flushing.
Christina Fisthette, 69 7th St., L. I. City.
George Moos, 114 Vandervoer Av., Union Course.
Dominick Kingdon, 111 Prospect St., Jamaica.
Alfred Pastino, 124 Prospect St., Jamaica.
John Dunn, 39 Brooklyn Av., Jamaica.
Traful Galeski, Elm and Jerome Avs., Jamaica.
Eller McGlagg, 40 Bandman Av., Jamaica.
Wilbur Skinner, Driggs Av., near Jerome, Morris Park.
Emil Pitkowski, 86 Humboldt St. and Boulevard, Jamaica.
Emily Storzz, 32 Sutphin Road, Jamaica.
Stanley Schaeffer, 12 Sylvester St., Jamaica.
Edward Loder, Hammels Av. and railway, Hammels.
Francis Calninsky, 25 Pulaski St.
Reuben Brocke, 214 40th St., Corona.
Hazel McHenry, 13 Richard Av., Glendale.
Mildred Koenig, 475 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Hattie Stockard, 2,806 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.
Charlotte Robinson, 103 48th St., Corona.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

James C. McCarthy, 1,230 Portland Av., Ozone Park.
Ellen Maloff, 40 Bandsman Av., Jamaica.
Emil Pitkofsky, 86 Humboldt Boulevard, Jamaica.
Henry Calninsky, 25 Pulaski St., Jamaica.
Emily Storzz, 33 Sutphin Road, Jamaica.
Christina Fischetti, 69 7th St., L. I. City.
William A. Munds, Little Neck, Queens Borough, Hospital.
Alfred Pabilno, 124 Prospect St., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

—— Harris, 40 Caroline St., West New Brighton.
Dorothy Gray, 10 Van Dusen St., Tompkinsville.
Fred Dolhuer, 193 Tarkee St., Stapleton.
John Rause, 554 Jersey St., New Brighton.

An additional death reported yesterday by the Department of Health was that of Elizabeth Chalmers, 4 years old, daughter of Dr. Thomas Clark Chalmers, visiting physician at the new Queensborough Hospital. The child was taken ill on her fourth birthday, in her home, 88 Continental Avenue, Forest Hills, and died on Monday night.

DISEASE AFFECTS GOLF.

Montclair Bars Out-of-Town Caddies—Seven Die in Newark.

Thirty-five new cases of infantile paralysis and seven deaths were reported in Newark yesterday. Among those who died was Newton Seidman, a sophomore in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, who was to have taken a position as interne at the Newark City Hospital. He died in that institution. Another adult death was that of Albert Thomas, 21 years old, of Cranbury, near New Brunswick.

Two new cases were reported in New Brunswick, three in Spotswood, and one in Bound Brook. Two new cases and three deaths were reported in Jersey City.

A dispatch from Trenton last night put the total cases in New Jersey to date at 678, and announced the following new cases:

Plainfield, 3; Madison, 2; West New York, 2; Paterson, 2, and one each in Reading Township, Passaic, Camden, Glen Ridge, Nutley, Harrison, Woodbridge, Lacey Township, Union, and West Hoboken.

The health officer of Montclair, where one death occurred yesterday, announced that caddies from out of town would not be permitted on Montclair golf links. He also issued an order barring children under 5 years of age from all places of amusement, and requiring health certificates for admission from those between 5 and 16.

The third death from the disease in Babylon, L. I., was reported last night, and it was said that there have been fifteen cases in the neighborhood of the village, nearly half of which have resulted fatally.

Oyster Bay Soon to be Sanitary.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At the suggestion of Colonel Roosevelt the "clean-up" committee organized some time ago to make Oyster Bay sanitary and check infantile paralysis decided tonight to establish an isolation hospital and to have a survey made to see what is needed to make the town safe.

It was reported by the health officer that in one house in the village sixteen people were living in three rooms.

"Why, such conditions are as bad as in the worst tenement districts in New York City," said the Colonel. "It must be stopped, and we must all work together to see that a quick ending is made of such conditions."

Thirty New Cases in the State.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Thirty new cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the State Department of Health in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today from the State, outside of New York. The cases now aggregate 507, with a total of 45 deaths.

The deaths were at Poughkeepsie, which also headed the list with eight new cases. Other cases were reported as follows: Yonkers, 2; Beacon, 2; Saratoga Springs, 2; Utica, 2; Highland, White Plains, Fishkill, Galatin, Hancock, Roslyn Hope, Harrison, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Piermont, East Norwich, Northville, Rockville Centre, and Goshen, 1 each.

Havana Makes Quarantine Easier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The Cuban health authorities decided today that children under 12 arriving from New York will not be kept in quarantine for the full thirty days, but only long enough to permit a thorough inspection of their noses and throats. The remainder of the thirty days they will be under inspection at their places of residence.

Careless Policeman Punished.

Policeman Zachary Bates of the Atlantic Avenue Station was fined twenty days' pay yesterday by Deputy Commissioner Godley at Brooklyn Police Headquarters for neglect of duty while detailed to guard an ambulance in which there were several infantile paralysis victims. On July 17, with an interne from the Kingston Avenue Hospital, he went into a store and remained for twenty-five minutes, leaving the children in the ambulance without a police guard.

Gifts for Paralysis Victims.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions for victims of infantile paralysis: M. J. Page, $2; Ella V. Vander Horst, $5.

New Haven Embargo Continues.

The New Haven Railroad announced last night that its embargo which was put into force July 26 to continue until midnight, Aug. 2, would be continued until further notice. The same exceptions are made as when the embargo was decided upon—perishable freight and livestock, freight for the Government, news print paper, company material and supplies and freight for points in common with the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, the Vermont Central, and the New York Central. Grains, flour and coal will also be accepted by the road.

Eno Stenographers Get $6,261 More

A final payment of $6,261 to Paul Jones, official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court, for taking the minutes of the Amos F. Eno will case, was authorized yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan. A previous payment of $13,391 had been made. The money will be divided among three stenographers, and out of it will also come the expenses of transcribing the notes. The stenographers furnished 13,102 folios.

Sustains Public's Right to Beaches.

The order of the Court of Appeals sustaining his own decision giving the public the right to the beaches at Coney Island and elsewhere, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday. This opens the way for the institution by the Attorney General of suits to compel the owners of structures on the beaches either to re-arrange the buildings or to remove them, so people may pass back and forth on the sands.

SANFORD BOND RECOVERED.

Miss Beebe's Bail Continued—Miss Richardson Discharged.

Maude Richardson was discharged from custody and Eleanor Beebe held by Magistrate Patton in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon in their hearings on a charge of grand larceny in sequestrating a $1,000 Anglo-French bond belonging to the estate of Arnold B. Sanford, one-time President of the Fall River Board of Trade and a prominent man in the cotton industry. The two women had been his confidential employes and members of his household.

The two defendants are also charged by Mr. Sanford's heirs with secreting other portions of his estate, which they are alleged to have removed at the time of his death from the house at New Rochelle where all three lived. They were to have had a hearing on this charge, which involves larger amounts, in New Rochelle yesterday, but the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 8.

During the trial the bond in question was produced for the first time, Detective Otto Raynsburg of the First Branch Bureau showing it in court when he was put on trial to testify he had recovered it yesterday morning from a safe deposit box held in the name of Mrs. Anna T. Hart at the Lincoln Square vaults in East Forty-second Street. An official of the Lincoln Deposit Company identified Miss Beebe in court as the woman who had rented the safe deposit box and signed the name of Anna T. Hart in her application and contract. It was also testified that the safe deposit box had been opened with keys found on Miss Beebe's person when she was searched by a police matron.

Miss Beebe's bail of $1,000 was continued until today, when she will have to furnish a new one increased to $2,500.

JAIL FOR AUTO DRIVERS.

Two Offenders Draw Sentences and Others Pay Heavy Fines.

Breaking the motor vehicle law in New York costs offenders more this week than it did last. Those guilty of a first offense are fined from $30 to $35 by Magistrate House in the Traffic Court, instead of $25 as heretofore; for a second offense the fine is $75 instead of the former $50. For flagrant violations jail sentences are imposed.

The Magistrate announced that the sentences would be increased in severity from time to time until speeding and other forms of reckless driving are greatly diminished. Two have received straight jail sentences; John Mulqueen of 426 Third Avenue, sixty days for operating an automobile while intoxicated, and Ercole Rosa of 413 East Twenty-third Street, fifteen days for a third conviction for speeding.

One of the heaviest fines a defendant has been called upon to pay was imposed on Anthony Hare of 58A Sixth Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Koberlein stopped Hare's car at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan.

"Where are you going?" demanded Koberlein.

"I'm in Brooklyn," said Hare, "but I'll be blamed if I know what street I'm on." He was found guilty of driving an automobile while intoxicated and fined $150.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Absurdly Low Prices
for these
CHALMERS
USED CARS

C. T. Silver, Inc., is now distributor of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District.

We're closing out all our used cars and going out of business. We have reduced these cars to from 25% to 75% of the amount allowed for them in exchange while this company was operating as a factory branch.

Chalmers 1914 and 1913 models costing new, approximately $2,500, $2,300, and $1,500, are being snatched up for ridiculous sums like $500, $400 and $350.

It's like a 20 to 1 shot at the races and no chance to lose.

These cars are all high-grade Chalmers cars in first-class condition. There is not a cheap car in the lot.

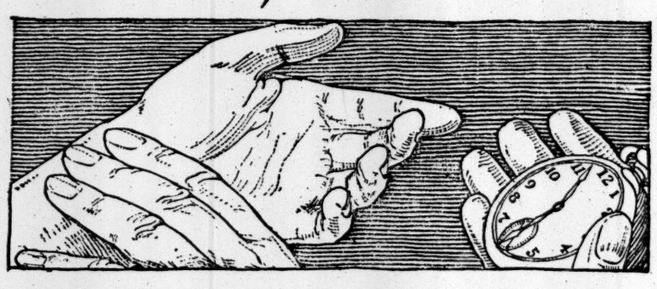
Don't buy any used car until you see this offering of fine motor cars at unbelievably low prices.

Open Evenings

Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK
Before going on your vacation instruct your newsdealer to send you The New York Times, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.

Pulse of the Public



Getting Stronger for
Firestone
TIRES every day

When public demand swings toward one tir strongly to the tune of millions, and increases steadi' for five years, you can put all confidence the character of that tire.

In 1911 Firestone Tire sales were $7,462,-5?1.17. In they were $25,187,884.33. Thir is ar increase of 257%. Up to June 1, 1916, Fir.stone Tire sales show an increase f 38% over 191?.

Such growth is a true indication of the Pulse of the Public. No demand could attain such splendid proportions in so short a time unless the tires themselves had given the Most Miles per Dollar.

Your dealer will supply you.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers."
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., B'klyn. 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
Home Office & Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere.
Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume.

WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

CAUTION

Approach to a Village
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Be careful what kind of gasoline the next dealer sells you.

Some service stations are trying to get rid of inferior gasoline by the use of misleading names, which make the motorist think he is getting gasoline made by this Company.

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one gasoline for motor cars. It is called SOCONY Motor gasoline.

Ask for it by name—SOCONY Gasoline. It insures most mileage and least carbon trouble.

Sold by reliable dealers wherever you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. *of* NEW YORK

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

GIANTS' BATTERS FIND PIRATES EASY FOE, WHILE DODGERS WIN LAST GAME FROM MATTIES

INFANT GOAT AIDS FROLICKING GIANTS

U. S. Sailor's Pet Unnerves the Great Mamaux, and Pirates Lose the Tussle, 6 to 2.

RUBE BENTON PENURIOUS

Curbs Buccaneers to Five Bangs—Robertson and Schultz Exhibit Astute Fielding Stunts.

The Giants felt just like beating some one yesterday, so they picked on Al Mamaux of the Pirates up at the Polo Grounds and won the daily tussle, 6 to 2. Mamaux is the king-pin of the Pittsburgh flingers and he wants it understood distinctly that he does not pronounce his name as if it were spelled "Mamma." The "x" is silent, like a Jersey mosquito.

Rube Benton, the refugee who came here from Cincinnati, was absorbed thoroughly with the winning spirit, and he pitched a pretty neat ball game. It just happened to be one of those days when Benton, in spite of the handicap of being left-handed, was normal. The Pirates didn't get anything that looked like a hit until Floyd Farmer spanked out a single in the fifth inning. The sum total of the Buccaneers' bangs amounted to five, and these did little or no damage.

One of the pleasant features of the game was the presence of an infant goat. Just whose goat it was seems to be a mystery. It was brought to the park by an able-bodied seaman, one Zeke Peterman, who sleeps in a hammock aboard the good ship United States gunboat Paducah. The minute that Mamaux saw the goat he became nervous and Giant hits immediately began to rattle off his pitching. If Secretary John B. Foster uses good judgment he will give that young goat a permanent home at the Polo Grounds.

Fine Fielding Interspersed.

The game was decorated with more or less classy fielding. In the fourth inning Davey Robertson hoisted a long hit against the right field wall, and Joe Schultz backed up against the concrete and made a one-handed catch which would blow your hat off. Joe is a Dutchman and is proud of it. He says baseball would be a pretty poor institution without the Dutch, the Irish, and a few Americans.

And while on the subject of circus catches, it might be well to mention the grab which Robertson made of Maxmilian Carey's spontaneous smash to right field in the eighth. Davey romped some distance to get beneath the rocket and he wasn't one second too soon.

The Giants began to tack up units right in the first inning. Burns favored at the beginning with a two-base smash, and Doyle spilled a nifty sacrifice on the lawn. Herzog drove a bunter at Mamaux, which glanced away from him and trickled over to McCarthy, who made a good stop and tossed the runner out at first, Burns scoring in the meanwhile.

In the fourth the New York crew added two more. After Schultz made his remarkable catch of Roberston's drive, Kauff politely accepted a walk. Merkle spun a hit to left, sending Benjamin to third. Along came Fletcher with a neat rap to centre, which scored Kauff. Merkle, by proficient base galloping, also romped home. He had to hurry to make it.

Then a Triple for Herzog.

And still they come in the fifth. With Doyle out of the way, Herzog pounded a triple to left field and scooted homeward when Robertson ripped a single to left.

The first Pirate counter blossomed in the seventh, when Wildfire Schulte singled to centre and scored when Old Bill Hinchman propelled a triple to deep right. In that same inning, the Giants took it upon themselves to collect another. Georgie Burns soaked a three-base smash to the centre field barricade and tallied on Larry Doyle's sacrifice fly.

In the eighth, the Pirates found Benton unawares momentarily. After Marmaux walked, Baird and Carey went out by the air line and Schulte cudgled a three-base drive to right centre, sending Marmaux home.

In the Giants' portion of the same inning, Merkle favored with a triple and Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball. Rariden poled a single to left and sent Merkle home.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	1	5	2
Herzog,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	3	4	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	1	8
Rariden,c	3	0	1	4	0
Benton,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	31	6	13	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	2
Schulte,lf	4	1	2	3	0
H'chman,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Schultz,rf	3	0	0	4	0
M'Carthy,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Schmidt,c	4	0	0	2	4
Mamaux,p	1	1	0	0	1
Total	31	2	5	24	9

Errors—Kauff, Farmer.

New York	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle. Three-base hits—Herzog, Hinchman, Burns, Schulte. Stolen base—Rariden. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Carey and Farmer; Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 4; off Mamaux, 3. Earned runs—Off Benton, 2; off Mamaux, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, 1. (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Benton, 3; by Mamaux, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

CUBS FALL IN TWELFTH.

Duel Ends When Zimmerman's Error Gives Phillies the Needed Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Philadelphia today defeated Chicago in a twelve-inning pitching duel between Alexander and Prendergast. The score was 1 to 0. Killifer led off in the twelfth with a single, went to third when Wilson threw wild to catch him off first, and scored on Zimmerman's error. Chicago's claim that Paskert knocked the ball out of Zimmerman's hands was not allowed. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	6	0	4	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	4	8
Byrne,3b	5	0	1	0	2
Good,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Bancroft,ss	5	0	0	7	4
Killifer,c	5	0	1	2	7
Alexander,p	4	0	1	0	5
Total	43	1	11	36	20

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Zimman,2b	5	0	0	6	6
Kelly,cf	5	0	2	4	0
Saier,1b	3	0	3	15	2
Wortman,ss	5	0	0	1	2
Wilson,c	4	0	0	7	1
Pren'gast,p	5	0	0	1	6
Total	41	0	7	*34	19

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors — Bancroft, Zimmerman, Saier, Wilson.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Saier, Luderus, Paskert. Stolen bases—Saier, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Niehoff, Alexander. Double play—Niehoff and Bancroft. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1; off Alexander, 3. Earned runs—Off Prendergast, none. Struck out—By Alexander, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 2; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock at New Orleans.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chattanooga at Birmingham.
(Postponed; rain.)
No other games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
(Thirteen innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Twelve innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	56	34	.622
Boston	49	37	.570
Philadelphia	51	39	.567
New York	46	44	.511
Chicago	45	51	.469
Pittsburgh	40	50	.444
St. Louis	44	55	.444
Cincinnati	38	59	.392

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	56	40	.583
Chicago	58	42	.580
New York	53	44	.546
Cleveland	53	44	.546
Detroit	52	49	.515
Washington	49	47	.510
St. Louis	49	49	.500
Philadelphia	19	74	.204

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

CARDINALS RALLY AT END.

Slam Out Three Tallies in Ninth, Beating Braves by 5 to 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Landing on Hughes for two two-base hits and a single, with a walk sandwiched in, after two were out, St. Louis scored three runs in the ninth inning and won the final game of the present series with the Braves by 5 to 3 today. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher,lf,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Beck,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Long,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller,1b	5	0	1	15	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	3	2	4
Wilson,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	1	2	2
Ratliff,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Ames,p	2	0	1	0	2
Williams,p	0	1	0	0	0
J.Smith,rf,lf	2	0	0	3	0
aButler	0	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	11	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	0	4	1
Evers,2b	3	0	1	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	6	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Sdgrass,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Blackburn,c	3	1	2	2	2
Tyler,p	2	1	2	0	3
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0
cCollins	0	0	0	0	0
dConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	7

a-Batted for Wilson in the fourth inning.
b-Batted for Ames in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Blackburn in the ninth inning.
d-Batted for Hughes in the ninth inning.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Beschler, Beck. Three-base hits—Blackburn, Tyler. Stolen base—Blackburn. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Sacrifice flies—Butler, Snyder. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Hughes, 3; off Williams, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 5 hits, 1 run in six innings; off Williams, 3 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Tyler, 6 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Hughes, 5 hits, 3 runs in three innings. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Williams, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

EIGHT IN ROW FOR SOX.

Athletics Lose Fourteenth Straight as Chicago Wins Another.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago won its eighth straight victory today by taking the final game of the series with the Athletics, 8 to 2. It was Philadelphia's fourteenth consecutive defeat. Three double plays by Weaver and Ness, a one-hand catch by Walsh of a foul, and Eddie Collins's triple which sent two men home, were features. President Ruppert, Vice President Huston, and Manager Donovan of the New York Yankees witnessed the game as guests of President Johnson. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	2	1	4	5
E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	2	0
Jackson,lf	5	0	2	0	0
Ness,1b	4	1	1	13	3
Felsch,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Lapp,c	4	1	1	5	1
M'Mullin,3b	1	0	0	0	3
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	4
bFournier	0	0	0	0	0
Benz,p	2	1	1	1	1
Total	33	8	13	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lawry,lf	1	1	1	0	0
Grinn,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Walsh,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	2	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Witt,ss	3	0	2	3	3
Pick,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Haley,c	3	0	2	2	2
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMcElwee	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Lanning,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	24	9

a-Batted for Johnson in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Cicotte in fourth inning.
Error—Benz.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Felsch. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, McMullin. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Ness and Weaver, Weaver and Ness, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Johnson, 3; off Williams, 1; off Benz, 1; off Lanning, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 6 hits 2 runs in four innings; off Benz, 1 hit no runs in five innings; off Johnson, 5 hits 2 runs in four innings; off Williams, 6 hits 5 runs in two innings; off Lanning, 2 hits 1 run in two innings. Struck out—By Cicotte, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Benz, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

INDIANS BLANK SENATORS.

Cleveland Makes It Three Out of Four Games in Series.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Cleveland today shut out Washington for the second time in the series, winning 3 to 0, and taking three out of the four games. Gould allowed eight hits and passed three men, but was effective in the pinches and had excellent support. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Roth,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	2	1
W'gans,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Tuner,2b	3	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	1	1	0	7	1
Gould,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	26	3	6	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Williams,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	3	3
McBride,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	3
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShanks	1	0	1	0	0
bJamieson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	0	8	24	12

a-Batted for Gallia in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ayers in the ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, Milan, Ainsmith.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Roth, Jamieson. Three-base hit—Rice. Sacrifice hits—Gould, (2,) Smith. Stolen base—Foster. Double play—Smith and O'Neill. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Gallia, 4 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Ayers, 2 hits and no runs in two innings. First base on balls—Off Gould, 3; off Gallia, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Gallia, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Gould, 3; by Gallia, 2; by Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Gallia. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 6; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 10; Lowell, 4.
Portland, 8; Hartford, 1.
Lynn, 7; Worcester, 6.
New Haven, 5; Springfield, 3.

UNLUCKY 13 NOT SO WITH DODGERS

Robins Break Tie in Hoodoo Inning as a Finale of Cincinnati Series.

To some people the mention of number "13" is ominous and is generally cause for misgivings, but to Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers it is like a four-leaf clover—lucky. This was demonstrated yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. In the superstitious inning Jake Daubert, guardian of the initial station for the Robins, poled out a double to centre field which broke a tie that should never have existed, and gave Brooklyn the victory over Cincinnati in the final game of the series. The score was 5 to 4.

Brooklyn should have won the game over the regulation distance without any trouble. But scintillating misplays occurred which interfered considerably with the tranquillity of things and allowed the Redlegs to tie the score. Ivan Olson was the chief offender in this game of violating all big league rules and regulations. He executed three errors, one of which was directly responsible for the eighth session tie which brought the game into extra innings.

It came about this way. The teams entered the eighth chapter with the Robins in the lead, 4 to 2. Rousn, the first man to face Big Jeff Pfeffer, drew a pass. Griffith poled a fly to Stengel in right field and rested on first. Pfeffer then hit Chase at the plate, sending Griffith to second. Neale struck out and McCarty, trying to catch Roush asleep at the keystone station, threw wild to Olson. The ball went almost to centre field and Roush and Chase each advanced a base. Bill McKechnie then grounded in the direction of Olson at short, and to top the climax Ivan threw wild to Daubert. The ball went high over the Brooklyn first baseman's head to the grandstand and Roush and Chase scored, tying the count.

Both teams battled along deadlocked, although Brooklyn had a fighting chance to score in the twelfth session, when the bases were crowded.

McCarty started the final inning with a fly to Neale. Big Jeff Pfeffer then came through with a clean single to centre and this was followed by a single to left field by Jimmy Johnston. Daubert then faced Pete Schneider and ended the contest with a screaming double to centre field which sent the winning run across the rubber. It's funny how these tail-end teams can make the league leaders extend themselves to win, but such things do happen.

The Robins in the seventh inning had an opportunity to increase their lead, but erratic base running sent their chances of scoring flying to the winds. Four good, solid smashes were collected off Schneider in this frame, yet none resulted in a Brooklyn score, for all runners died on the base paths.

All told, the Robins pounded Schneider for a total of twenty-one hits, while the Redlegs managed to get less than half that amount off Pfeffer. Four of Cincinnati's hits were made by McKechnie, and Johnston and Futshaw each made a like number for Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	7	0	4	2	0
Daubert,1b	7	2	3	11	2
Wheat,lf	5	0	1	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	6	1	4	3	5
Stengel,rf	5	1	3	4	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Olson,ss	5	0	0	3	5
McCarty,c	4	1	2	5	1
Pfeffer,p	6	1	2	0	3
Total	50	5	21	39	18

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss	6	0	1	3	4
Roush,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	6	0	0	1	1
Chase,1b	5	3	2	13	0
Neale,lf	6	0	1	5	0
M'Kechie,3b	5	0	4	3	4
Louden,2b	4	0	0	3	5
Wingo,c	5	0	2	5	3
Schneider,p	5	0	0	0	2
Total	45	4	10	*37	20

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Stengel, Olson, (3,) McCarty, Groh.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—5
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Daubert. Home run—Stengel. Stolen bases—Stengel, McCarty. Sacrifice hits—Roush, McKechnie, Mowrey, McCarty. Double plays—McKechnie and Chase; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 14. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Pfeffer, 1. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Chase.) Struck out—By Schneider, 4; by Pfeffer, 5. Wild pitches—Schneider, Pfeffer. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

RED SOX GET FOUR IN ROW.

Again Defeat Tigers, 5 to 2, Game Being Errorless.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Boston won its fourth straight game here today, 5 to 2, largely because of Boland's wildness. In the second and third innings he issued three passes, each of which became a run on three hits, two of which were scratches. Foster pitched a fine game for Boston. It was an errorless game. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	3	1	2	1	2
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hollitzell,1b	3	2	2	12	2
Walker,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	2	1	1	1	3
Scott,ss	1	0	0	2	4
Thomas,c	4	0	1	4	2
Foster,p	4	0	0	2	2
Total	29	5	8	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Bush,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Burns,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Harper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	2	2
McKee,c	3	0	0	7	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	3
Cun'ham,p	1	0	0	0	2
Dubuc,p	1	0	1	0	0
aCrawford	1	1	1	0	0
bHellman	1	0	1	0	0
cKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
dFuller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	13

a-Batted for Cunningham in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Young in ninth inning.
c-Batted for McKee in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Dubuc in ninth inning.

Boston	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker, Gardner, Veach. Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen base—Barry. Sacrifice hits—Lewis, Walker, Scott, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Scott, Vitt. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 3; off Boland, 3; off Cunningham, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster 7 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Boland, 3 hits and 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Cunningham, 4 hits and 1 run in 5 2-3 innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Foster, 1; by Cunningham, 4; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

Matty Gets Doolan for Reds.

Negotiations were completed yesterday between Manager Christy Mathewson of the Cincinnati Reds and Manager McGraw of the Giants for the transfer of Infielder Mike Doolan, the Philadelphia veteran, to the Cincinnati Club. Doolan will be used as a utility infielder by the Reds.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—7	9	11	
Richmond	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3	9	1	

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4	8	2	
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	9	2	

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4	8	0	1
Montreal	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5	8	4	

Providence at Baltimore—Game played July 30.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	50	41	.549
Providence	50	42	.543
Montreal	47	42	.528
Baltimore	49	44	.527
Toronto	45	41	.528
Richmond	42	46	.477
Newark	39	51	.433
Rochester	36	51	.414

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.

New York State League.

Albany, 5; Utica, 6.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 1.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
(Second game.)

YANKS SIGN ARTIE HOFMAN.

Old-Time Cub Star to Play Tomorrow in Detroit Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Artie Hofman, former star of the old Chicago Nationals, who has been conducting a baseball school for youngsters on the abandoned west side grounds, left tonight for Detroit to join the New York American League team. He was signed today following a long conference between Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yanks; Tillinghast Huston, Vice President, and "Bill" Donovan, manager.

"Hofman will play in the game at Detroit on Friday," Colonel Ruppert said tonight, after a conference between the New York representatives and Charles A. Comiskey, President of the White Sox, and Byron B. Johnson, President of the American League. "We feel gratified in securing Hofman, for he will strengthen the team. We had hoped to get a player or two from the White Sox, but they have nothing to spare that will add to our strength. Other than Hofman, we have secured no new material. We have hopes, but there are no prospects just at present."

HARTZELL JOINS ORIOLES.

But He Will Be Back with Yankees as Scout Next Season.

Roy Hartzell, the Yankees' veteran utility man, who will report to the Baltimore International League club today, after a long and faithful service in the majors, is to be well taken care of by the Yankees' owners, Colonel Ruppert and Captain Huston. Hartzell, if he wishes, will be taken back by the Yankees next season in the capacity of a scout, or he will be given his unconditional release if he wants it, and may sign with some other major league club.

Before going to Baltimore last night Hartzell expressed himself as being entirely pleased with the arrangement the Yankees had made for his future.

MAISEL READY TO PLAY.

Yankee Veteran Rejoins Team After Absence Due to Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 2. — The Yankees reated today and were not sorry for the chance. Fritz Maisel is here ready to jump into the game again. He is willing and eager, but the shoulder which he hurt last Spring isn't fully right yet for throwing purposes. Maisel says the treatment he has been taking in Chicago since the Yankees were there has made the shoulder better, but that it hurts him when he tries to cut loose with a straight, hard throw.

Maisel hopes Donovan will let him play the infield tomorrow, preferably at third, but until the manager gets here the question will not be settled. Donovan is browsing around Illinois looking for players. He needs another pitcher as much as anything. His staff is now reduced to five, hardly enough for campaign purposes.

CHANEY IN FEATURE BOUT.

Baltimore Contender to Box Hommey Ten Rounds Tonight.

The feature bout of the week will be staged this evening at the reopening of the Empire A. C., at its quarters, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, where George Chaney of Baltimore, recognized by many as a likely successor to the laurels now resting on the brow of Johnny Kilbane, will meet Packey Hommey, an aggressive local product, in the main ten-round bout. This contest was to have been held one week ago, but it was postponed to allow more training time to both boxers. It will be Chaney's first appearance in a local ring.

What should prove another interesting ten-round session is the semi-final between Jimmy Duffy, the west side lightweight, and Irish Patsy Kline of Harlem. In a six-round bout the new Irish heavyweight, Jim Healy, will box the veteran, Tony Caponi.

At the Clermont A. C., in Brooklyn, Willie Langford, the negro boxer, and Mike McTeague, the Irish middleweight, will furnish the principal bout.

Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia and Willie Brown of the east side will be opponents in the principal ten-round bout at the Arverne S. C. of Long Island.

Lift Gunboat Smith's Suspension.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The State Athletic Commission voted today to remove the suspension imposed on Gunboat Smith for his failure to appear in a boxing bout before the Flower City Athletic Club of Rochester a few weeks ago, on condition that the boxer pay the club $100 before Sept. 1.

CENTURY R. C. PLANS RACES.

Annual Carnival and Cycle Run to Take Place on Sunday.

The annual carnival of sports and bicycle pleasure run of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, scheduled for next Sunday, have drawn already a large number of entries, so many, in fact, that extra prizes will probably be added to the list already planned.

The events to take place include a three-mile handicap bicycle race; a hundred-yard dash, (foot,) one-mile scratch bicycle race, half-mile foot race, quarter-mile scratch bicycle race, slow bicycle race and novelty bicycle race. These events will be held on Pelham Parkway, at the White Plains Avenue, the Bronx. Entries for the bicycle races closed yesterday, but entries for the other races may be made to one hour before the races.

Michelin A. A. Plans Special Meet.

The Michelin Athletic Association of New Brunswick yesterday issued a general invitation to all athletes who will compete in the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9 to take part in the special meet at the Michelin Athletic Field, near Milltown, on Labor Day. The list of handicap events includes 100-yard dash; 300-yard dash, 1,000-yard run, running broad jump, five-mile road race, running high jump, one mile walk, pole vault, and one mile relay. Entries will close on Saturday, Aug. 26, with C. L. Booream, P. O. Box No. 3, Milltown, N. J.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs. (19.) Reprobate, 110 pounds; Meteorite, 106; Sandstone, 2d, (Imp.,) 106; Scylla, 103; Wingold, 103; Flash of Steel, 106; Belleynger, 106; Ultimatum

NEW YORK Y. C. RACES ARE CLOSE

VANDERBILT SAILS AURORA TO VICTORY

Youth Brings His Father's Yacht Across Line One Second Ahead of Winsome.

ZILPH ALSO IN LEAD

Beats Pampero In Another Close Finish as N. Y. Y. C. Cruise Opens with a Fine Day's Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—One of the most interesting and exciting days' races ever held by the New York Yacht Club terminated here tonight at a few moments after 6 o'clock. Its feature from a racing standpoint was the winning of a run of thirty-eight miles by one second by Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht Aurora, sailed by his son, who was so elated over it that he at once dispatched the news to his father, who is now serving on the Mexican frontier.

He defeated the Winsome, sailed by Harry Maxwell, in the K Class for sloops. But for this altogether remarkable race the victory of Zilph over Pampero by twenty-one seconds would have been enough to serve as a nine days' wonder to yachtsmen in the face of the discussion about the forty-foot class.

The feature events were the races for the Navy Challenge Cups, in which Les Mona was victorious in the class for sloops on time allowance, and Morton F. Plant's famous racing schooner Elena was victorious in elapsed time in the class of schooners. The Carolina won in the class for the fifties by ample margin over Samuri, and Les Mona defeated Okee in the thirty-foot class by thirty-two seconds.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the warning signals were set aboard the committee's tug, the John C. Moran, and ten minutes later, with a stiff tide running against them, the smallest boats of the racing fleet, represented by the Aleda of Class P, Alice of Class N, and eight of the thirty-footers crossed the imaginary line, and the much-talked-of race and cruise was on. All the yachts went across, close hauled, on the starboard tack, with Ogden Reid's Lena leading the lot and the thirty-footer Alera, which had been far to leeward, bringing up the rear, ten minutes late.

Before Alera had crossed, eleven of the forties, led by Arthur M. Lake's Bathsarine, had started. Pampero, which followed in the weather berth and had, therefore, the best position, was just behind her. Jessica was the laggard of the class. Meantime Aurora, with young Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at the tiller, Winsome, with the still younger Peter Rouss making his first public appearance as an amateur skipper; Doris and Medora had started, leaving the way clear for the fifty-footers.

Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, sailing his yacht, Grayling, led this lot of big single stickers on their journey to New Haven. William Earl Dodge had Samuri out for her first race of the year, sailing her himself. George Nichols handled Carolina, as usual, Ralph N. Ellis was at the tiller of Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara, and Commodore Baker entrusted the sailing of Ventura to Grenville Kane, the fleet captain.

All of the big fellows started off in the starboard tack, but immediately upon crossing the line Barbara shifted to the port tack and was at once followed by all the others except Samuri, which held to the northward for some minutes.

Wind Falls Suddenly.

There were a round dozen of the two and three masted craft, the largest fleet of schooners which has started in any race in this country this year. Just before time for them to start, the wind fell from a ten-knot breeze to a mere whisper, just enough to fill the sails scantily, but not enough to enable them to get headway in the face of the adverse tide.

The result was that none of them crossed the line at the regular starting time, but got away as best they could, with Demarest Lloyd's new schooner, Amorilla, which was making her first showing in Sound waters, in the lead. Miladi and Flying Cloud were close at her heels. Morton Plant's refurnished Elena, with Captain Dennis at the wheel, led the largest class of racers, the schooners.

The last of the schooners to get away was the international racer which won the Kaiser's cup in 1905, the Atlantic, now owned and sailed by the sons of the late Anthony Brady, James Cox and Nicholas F. Brady. Not even the vast spread of canvas on her three big masts could enable her to get across the starting line until a full half hour after the rest of the fleet was well under way. However, she kept at it, for the Brady boys could see much better than those who had started earlier that the wind gave every sign of shifting around to the south.

The shift in the wind came shortly after 11:30 o'clock, and the craft which had stood over to the Long Island shore and stuck to that side of the Sound caught it first and began to show racing speed and indeed, as it proved, their position was going to give them a reach almost to the finish line. Atlantic was one of those who made the mistake of beating over to the Connecticut shore and was almost in a calm spot and barely drifting, while those to the southward were bowling along and dancing over ripples that promised to become whitecaps in a short time.

Elena Gets Best of Breeze.

Meantime the yachts on the south shore were getting their fill of a rapidly increasing wind full of promise for fast sailing, and just before noon the fifty-footers broke out balooners and showed their heels to the smaller sloops. The shrewd Captain Dennis, however, had smelled that southerly wind, quickly made about to get it, and was one of the first to enjoy its full benefit. He shook out his balloon topmast staysails, and with the first rush of that southerly wind Elena plowed through the white-tipped waves, every ounce of her almost top-heavy canvas pulling her along until she overtook the two-score yachts which had started ahead of her and began the race for New Haven breakwater which resulted in her ultimate victory.

Such of the yachts as had held over to the Connecticut shore were a full half hour late in getting the breeze which put wings on their hulls like those above deck. This served to bring the once widely scattered fleet into a compact mass in mid-Sound until they were well massed off Bridgeport Harbor with the fifties well in the lead.

The forties were in a bunch and the thirties now in the rear, all except the big Atlantic, which was still about a mile astern. But she would not be longer kept in leading strings, for when the wind caught her she picked up and was up with the thirties when Stratford middle ground was reached.

There were still eleven miles to go and Carolina and Samuri were leading the sloops with Barbara hugging them hard. The rushing Elena's captain had apparently forgotten that she was racing with a fleet and was making a procession of it, and was making in between the New Haven breakwaters. It took all the reserve power of Commodore Baker's Viking to get there ahead of her in time for the Race Committee to take the time of her finish.

She had so completely outstripped them all that she was actually fifty-eight minutes ahead of the fifty-footer Carolina, thirty-seven minutes ahead of Katrina, her nearest competitor, beating her by six minutes on time allowance for the Navy Challenge Cup for schooners, the chief prize of the run.

Carolina, after once getting the lead in the race between the fifties, never hesitated in her advantage and led Samuri home by a minute and thirty-four seconds, with Barbara only twelve seconds behind the latter and Grayling and Ventura trailers.

James E. Hayes, Jr.'s, Zilph scored in the race for the forties, which was so hotly contested that only the official decision let the members of the fleet know that she had won the first of the series for the class from Dr. James Bishop's Pampero by the narrow margin of twenty-one seconds.

Aurora Wins by a Second.

The best and the scrappiest race of the day was between Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora, sailed by his young son, with his sailing master, Chris Christiansen, on board as adviser, and young Peter Rouss's Winsome, with Harry L. Maxwell at the tiller. They hung to one another all through the run, following each other's manoeuvres in cat and mouse fashion. Maxwell hesitated for an instant just at the finish line while both were breaking out spinnakers for the final dash. Christiansen got his out first, and young Vanderbilt swung his yacht just at the right instant and they both swept across the line so closely that the timers had but a second between them, and that second was in favor of the Vanderbilt yacht.

In the race between the Aleda, who had no class competitor, and the best time of the thirties, Aleda was first to finish in another hot race in which Les Mona and Okee were competitors. Aleda was in the lead off Woodmont Bluff and beat Les Mona to the breakwater by a minute and nineteen seconds, while the latter was only thirty-two seconds in front of Okee. On the corrected time, however, Les Mona had a lead of twelve minutes and thirty seconds, and so won the Navy Challenge Cup for sloops.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the fleet will start on its thirty-nine-mile run to Sarah's Ledge, off New London.

The summaries, giving the elapsed time in each of the classes and the corrected time in the handicap classes follow:

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 10 A. M. Course, 38 Miles.

Yacht.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Les Mona	4:12:42	6:02:42
Okee	4:13:14	6:03:14
Silhouette	4:17:39	6:07:39
Lena	4:19:52	6:09:52
Adios	4:22:34	6:12:34
Banzai	4:24:37	6:14:37
Nautilus	4:28:34	6:18:34
Aleda	4:30:08	6:20:08

Corrected Time—Lena, 4:07:12; Okee, 4:00:06; Silhouette, 4:04:31; Adios, 4:09:26; Banzai, 4:11:29; Nautilus, 4:15:26; Aleda, 4:17:00.

CLASS P.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:10 A. M.

Les Mona	4:12:42 6:02:42
Aleda	4:11:23 6:01:25

Corrected time—Les Mona, 3:59:34; Aleda, 4:12:04.

CLASS N.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:15 A. M.

Zilph	3:45:43 5:30:43
Alice	4:06:24 5:56:24

Corrected time—Zilph, 4:12:33; Alice, 4:29:28.

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:15 A. M.

Zilph	3:45:43 5:30:43
Pampero	3:46:04 5:31:04
Black Duck	3:51:03 5:36:03
Pauline	3:52:09 5:37:09
Squaw	3:52:25 5:37:25
Shawara	3:53:35 5:38:35

Corrected time—Pamparo, 4:12:54; Black Duck, 4:17:53; Pauline, 4:18:59; Shawara, 4:20:28.

Katherine	3:57:20 5:42:20
Maisie	3:57:43 5:42:43
Jessica	3:58:39 5:43:39
Mistrol	3:58:41 5:43:41
Rowdy	3:59:20 5:44:20

Corrected Time—Katherine, 4:24:10; Maisie, 4:24:33; Jessica, 4:25:29; Mistral, 4:25:31; Rowdy, 4:26:10.

CLASS X.

Distance 38 Miles. Start 10:20 A. M.

Aurora	3:17:39 4:57:39
Winsome	3:17:39 4:57:39

Corrected Time—Aurora, 4:24:46; Winsome, 4:24:47.

CLASSES L AND M.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:25 A. M.

Doris	3:45:14 5:25:14
Medora	3:45:45 5:23:45

Corrected Time—Doris, 4:34:49.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:25.

Carolina	3:37:44 5:12:44
Samurai	3:39:18 5:14:18
Barbara	3:39:39 5:14:39
Grayling	3:43:11 5:18:11
Ventura	3:43:39 5:18:39

Corrected time—Carolina, 4:12:53; Barbara, 4:14:49; Grayling, 4:18:29; Ventura, 4:18:48.

CLASS F.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:30.

Amorilla	3:42:57 5:12:57
Miladi	3:37:10 5:17:10

Corrected time—Amorilla, 4:08:02; Miladi, 4:12:07.

CLASS E.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Katrina	3:25:00 4:51:00
Flying Cloud	3:33:40 5:03:40

CLASS D.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Katrina	3:26:00 4:51:00
Irolita	3:25:19 4:50:19

Corrected Time—Katrina, 4:11:46.

CLASS B.

Special Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:35.

Elena	2:49:10 4:14:10
Katrina	3:26:00 4:51:00

Corrected Time—Elena, 4:05:08; Katrina, 4:11:46.

AUXILIARIES, UNDER 90 FEET. L. W. L.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:40.

Windward	4:01:26 5:21:26
Marriette	3:33:40 4:53:40

Corrected Time—Windward, 4:36:33.

AUXILIARIES, OVER 90 FEET. L. W. L.

Distance, 38 Miles. Start, 10:40.

Katura	4:20:37 4:40:37
Invader	3:33:37 4:53:37
Atlantic	4:12:59 5:38:48

POINT SCORES OF YACHTS.

Grayling and Ventura Tied In Recent Inter-Club Cruise.

Points scored by the various yachts which participated in the recent interclub cruise have been announced by the joint Regatta Committee. The squadron had such adverse weather conditions that there was no racing on the first day of the cruise from the Seawanhaka Club to the Indian Harbor Club, and only partial races on the run from the Black Rock to the Stamford Club, owing to a misunderstanding of conditions by the skippers of the New York forties, for one thing, and a failure of the wind for another.

So, too, on the last day of the run from Stamford harbor to the Manhasset Bay Club the wind fell so light that only six of the competing yachts finished within the time limit. In fact, there was but one day, the second, when the cruise was from Indian Harbor to Huntington, that all the yachts completed their races within the time limit.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s Ventura and J. P. Morgan's Grayling tied for first place in the fifty-foot class with 7 points each. J. L. Cutler's Alera and F. L. Richards's Adios were tied in the class for thirty-footers, each scoring 5 points, and C. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Comet and F. K. Middlebrook's Ninfea tied in the class for sloops and yawls. These ties will be sailed off at the annual Fall regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club on Sept. 1.

O. G. Jennings's Pauline won the series cup for the forty-footers, scoring 11 points to 10 by L. K. Bourne's Black Duck, 3 by H. S. Duell's Rowdy, and 2 each by G. M. Pynchon's Mistral and H. B. Plant's Maisie. Aleda scored a sail-over each day in Class P. Dr. H. B. Keeler's Alice won the cup for the mixed class of sloops; G. C. Molloy's Arvia and T. S. Clark's Natoma won in the two handicap classes, and J. S. Jenkins's Aurelia won the series for the Stamford one-design class, with a score of 20 points as against 18 made by the Polly, 13 by Billy Boy, 12 each by Priscilla and Fawn, 8 by Sandykit, 7 by Virginia, 6 by Little Hope, and 4 by Calix.

BAYSIDE CRUISERS READY.

Greenwich the First Objective of Four-Day Run, Starting Today.

The ninth annual cruise of the Bayside Y. C. will start this morning from the club's anchorage in Little Neck Bay and will continue for four days. The objective point will be the Indian Harbor Y. C. at Greenwich, Conn., and prizes will be awarded in differenc classes to those boats reaching there before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tomorrow the yachts will proceed to Green Ledge Light, Bell Island, and all reaching that harbor before 2 o'clock in the afternoon will be eligible for consideration in the distribution of prizes. The run on Saturday will be to Lloyd's Harbor, which must be reached by 3 o'clock before any of the yachts can be considered.

MURRAY WINS TWICE IN CRESCENT TENNIS

Californian Ousts Rand and Fixman from Invitation Tournament.

In view of the East vs. West tennis matches which will begin tomorrow at Forest Hills, much attention was directed yesterday to the play of the Californians, competing in the Crescent A. C. invitation tournament, and the visiting Japanese, Mikami and Kumagae, who have been lionized since their arrival in this country, were somewhat neglected. Robert Lindley Murray, who will oppose Watson M. Washburn of the Eastern team, won two matches yesterday, and showed that he is on edge for the intersectional tournament.

In the second round his victory was gained at the expense of William Rand, 3d, of Harvard, the score being 6—2, 7—5. The collegian was just strong enough to force Murray to display some fine points of his play and the exhibition was convincing evidence that the comet of two years ago is just as formidable now.

Murray swept through Rand in the first set by forcing the contest at all times. With the Californian's service working well, and his driving and not game approximating perfection, Rand was on the defensive and could not find much opportunity for an attack of his own. The second set, however, found the Harvard collegian a bit stronger, and the contest was carried to deuce before Murray pulled out the victory.

In the third-round match, Murray was opposed by Edmund J. Fixman, but this time there was not much of a struggle to record. Fixman was hopelessly outclassed, the Californian passing him at will with a varied assortment of winning strokes.

Roland Roberts, the youngest member of the Western team, had a rather sharp tussle with C. Burrows. The coast expert took the first set handily, but when it came to the second, Burrows made a sharp rally, and the San Francisco city champion was pressed to a long deuce contest before he could claim the honors. The score was 6—1, 9—7.

Arthur H. Coffey of Princeton advanced to the semi-final round in singles when he defeated one of the veterans of the metropolitan section, Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Coffey played a heady game and outgeneraled Rosenbaum, who was having one of his days of erratic play.

The Japanese players, Kumagae and Kikami, made their way into the fourth round of the singles. The former defeated Harry S. Parker, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0. Mikami defeated Clarence C. Pell at 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—R. Lindley Murray defeated W. Rand 3d, 6—2, 7—5; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. Chambers, 6—3, 6—3; J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated W. Preston, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—H. Mikami defeated C. C. Pell, 9—7, 6—4; R. L. Murray defeated E. J. Fixman, 6—1, 6—2; Roland Roberts defeated C. Burrows, 6—1, 9—7; S. H. Voshell defeated C. H. Bull, Jr., 6—0, 6—4; R. Kumagae defeated H. S. Parker, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated J. de Gaudenzi, 6—2, 6—4.

Fourth Round—A. H. Coffey defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—First Round—F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated C. Chalmbers and G. A. L. Dionne, 6—3, 6—4; Eugene Warren and Edwin S. McCormack defeated H. L. Valentine and E. S. Walker, 6—3, 6—0; J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and F. T. Hunter defeated H. K. Sturdy and J. de Gaudenzi, 6—4, 6—0; Dr. J. K. Bourne, Jr., Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated George Roberts and J. W. Ivins, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round.—W. M. Hall and C. M. Bull, Jr., won from S. F. Appleby and J. C. Appleby by default; Arthur Cragin and W. A. Campbell defeated Walter Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; E. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated E. A. Maltz and D. Van Brunt, 6—2, 6—0; R. Mikami and I. Kumagae defeated W. Preston and E. W. Page, 6—0, 10—8; C. C. Pell and S. F. de Rham defeated C. H. Mercer and W. D. Bourne, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round.—W. M. Hall and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated A. Cragin and W. S. Campbell, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN REACH SEMI-FINALS.

Miss Wagner, Winner of Last L. I. Title, In Tilt with Miss Handy.

Play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island at the Woodmere Club advanced into the semi-final round yesterday, the four left in the singles event being Miss Helen Bernhard, Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, and Miss Marie Wagner, winner of the event last year.

All of the matches were won in straight sets and apparently with ease, excepting the one in which Miss Wagner played Miss Edith Handy. The former indoor champion took the first set love, but in the second Miss Handy pressed the contest to 8—6 before the victory went to Miss Wagner. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. C. Rosenthal, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Eva Marcus, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss C. Mordacai, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—0, 8—6.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Miss Eva Marcus defeated Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Helen Coward, 7—5, 6—4; Miss L. Well and Miss C. Mordacai defeated Mrs. Thompson and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss Elva Rayser and Miss Howe, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Fell defeated Miss Helen Bogert and Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—2, 6—4.

BIG FIELD AT ONWENTSIA.

150 Enter for the Western Tennis Championships.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—More than 150 men and women will participate in the twenty-ninth annual western tennis championships starting next Saturday at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., according to the entries filed with the Western Lawn Tennis Association. Among the entries so far announced are Willis Davis and George Church, representing the East; Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, from the Pacific Coast, and Nat Emerson and Lew Hardy of the South.

Man Survives in Nutmeg Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 2.—Play in the Connecticut State tennis championship and Bridgman Cup tournament at the Norfolk Country Club, advanced to the finals today. The afternoon rounds resulted in the elimination of A. J. Vesey of Montreal, runner-up last season, by Alrick H. Man, Jr., who won in straight sets. Tomorrow Man will be pitted against Cedric A. Major, winner of last season's championship, in the semi-finals.

ROQUE MATCHES AUG. 14-19.

Title for Sport Resembling Croquet to Be Decided at Norwich, Conn.

Not many players of the old-fashioned game of croquet are aware that that simple pastime has been improved and fostered under the name of roque, so that it now bears about the same resemblance to the original game as baseball does to the ancient sport of rounders. In Connecticut, roque, played on perfectly prepared grounds with small mallets and smaller hoops than were used for croquet, has found much favor, and for years there have been frequent competitions, with an annual championship each season.

The National Roque Association of America has selected the week of Aug. 14-19 for the annual championships of the association at Norwich, Conn. There will be three divisions. Gold and silver medals will go to the winners. A special contest, known as the Adams prize mallet contest, will also be held. The mallet trophy will be played for under special rules.

GERMAN CROPS HIT BY BAD WEATHER

Food Minister Blamed On All Sides Because He Can Not Work Miracles.

DIPLOMATS GET ENOUGH

Supplies For Gerard Come From Stockholm; London Also Sends Some.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The Daily News publishes a statement from what are said to be well-informed sources of the economic situation in Germany during June. The paper says:

"The German nation just now is passing through the hardest weeks of the economic crisis, but it is well to make clear that to count on economic pressure alone, however severe we may render it, to bring Germany to her knees would be a grave mistake.

It is only an accompaniment to military defeat that the privations which we impose on Germany will produce their full effect, hasten the collapse of her resistance, and insure peace.

"Far from the Food Minister working the miracles expected of him in certain quarters, at the beginning of the third year of the war laments are heard on all sides. Suicides are common, dissatisfaction is spreading and there has been serious weakening in moral endurance. One of the Food Minister's worst obstacles has been the so-called 'particularisms' of the various Federal States.

Differences have arisen between the town and country class party. Taken indeed in conjunction with Germany's latest order that no person will now be allowed to enter or leave the country the reports from the various districts of economic conditions bear eloquent tribute to the success of our blockade.

"The German press seeks to instill optimism into the people by declaring that with the harvest will come better times. Crops, however, have suffered severely through unfavorable weather and the very most that can be expected is a middling harvest, while the important rye crop appears to have suffered irreparable damage in many regions. The editor of Vorwärts after a cheery statement by the authorities adds this short but significant comment:

"But what do things look like in reality?"

"The answer is really found in a statement by a neutral diplomatist who says the harvest will only yield sufficient food for six months at most. Practically the only people in Germany who are receiving adequate food supplies are the diplomatic representatives of neutral nations. They secure their luxuries from other countries. An attaché of a neutral mission blessed with a big purse obtains all his food from a well-known provision dealer in London, while the American embassy in Berlin and the American Consulates in Berlin and Hamburg receive such articles as flour, butter, potatoes, and bacon twice a week from their compatriot in Stockholm. Neutrals who cannot claim such privileges are no more fortunate than the Germans themselves."

FUNERAL OF MRS. RONALDS.

Many American Members of the Peerage Attend the Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The funeral of Mrs. Ronalds, widow of Peter Loullard Ronalds of New York, took place at Brompton Cemetery yesterday. The chief mourners were Mrs. T. A. Ritchie, her daughter, and P. Loullard Ronalds and Reginald Ronalds, her sons. Others present were the Dowager Countess of Crawford, Lord Fairfax, Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Leslie, Baron De Castro, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Coventry, the Right Hon. A. M. and Mrs. Carlisle, Sir Charles and Lady Mathews, Mrs. Henry Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgess, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Mrs. Robert Harcourt, and many other Americans.

Queen Alexandra sent a large cross of lillies and pink and white Malmaison carnations with a card inscribed:

"In sorrowful remembrance of dear Mrs. Ronalds and the happy days gone by. At rest with the Lord.

"ALEXANDRA."

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sent a wreath of heather and immortelles with this inscription:

"In memory of one of the kindest and most unselfish of women."

Mrs. Ronalds up to her death was actively identified with Red Cross work. She was the recipient of the Royal Red Cross and other decorations.

TAKE ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

Austrians Capture One of the Newest of Foe's Navy.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Italian submarine Giacinto Pullino has been captured by the Austrians in the North Adriatic and brought to Pola, according to an official announcement.

The submarine was almost undamaged and her entire crew of twenty-one was taken prisoner. No details of the capture have been made public.

The Giacinto Pullino was built in 1914 and carries six torpedo tubes. She was the largest submarine listed in the Italian navy at the outbreak of the war.

BARTLETT GROUP UNVEILED.

Open-Air Exercises Over New Pediment Held Opposite Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The pediment group for the House of Representatives, designed by Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor, was unveiled today with appropriate ceremonies. The program called for exercises to be held under a large elm tree opposite the Capitol, with addresses by Congressman Slaydon, Mr. Bartlett, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

The various figures were carved in marble by Mr. Bartlett during the last year and a half in New York. The principal theme is the democracy of the United States, as expressed by the people in their industrial and pastoral pursuits. The extreme length of the pediment is about eighty feet, and the space allotted for the sculptured groups is about sixty feet. The central figure represents Peace protecting the young figure of Genius with her torch.

Want Receiver for Nassau Hotel.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a receiver for the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, pending the disposition of a suit brought by the Columbia Trust Company to foreclose a $1,000,000 mortgage against the Nassau Hotel Company. The motion for a receiver was made in behalf of the lessees, the Barnett & Barse Corporation. Justice Kelly reserved decision and directed attorneys for both sides to submit briefs.

JEWISH PEACE IN SIGHT.

Col. Cutler Reports Progress in Bringing Organizations Together.

Colonel Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., Chairman of the Conference Committee of Jewish Organizations, recently appointed to reconcile the differences among these organizations with a view to convening an American Jewish Congress, issued a statement yesterday reporting substantial progress. Colonel Cutler has just returned from Chicago, where he put the findings of his committee before the Advisory Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

This Advisory Committee, Colonel Cutler reports, carefully considered the articles of agreement reached by the sub-committee of the National Jewish Organizations and the American Jewish Congress Organization at their meeting on July 18, unanimously approved the plan and voted to report it immediately to the Executive Committee of the Order B'nai B'rith for adoption. The articles of agreement will now be submitted for ratification to the organizations by which the committees were appointed.

"It is therefore safe to conclude," the statement reads, "that the differences of opinion which have agitated various elements of American Jewry with respect to this most important history-making movement for the amelioration of the condition of our co-religionists in lands of discrimination, will present a complete front of American Jewry for the greater object to be obtained, and demonstrates again that the Jews of America are whole-heartedly concerned with the fate of their brethren abroad."

The purpose of the Jewish Congress, as announced by its organizers, will be to take measures to obtain equal religious, political and social rights for the Jews in all lands where they are now denied.

OLD COUPLE STRANDED.

Beggared by a Cuban Hurricane, They Arrive Penniless.

Thomas English, 91 years old, and his wife, only a year younger, who arrived from Havana on Tuesday by the Ward Line steamship Mexico on their way home to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, were sent to Ellis Island yesterday for examination because they were penniless and without transportation.

The husband explained that he and his wife went to Cuba eight years ago and were prospering on a grape fruit plantation west of Havana until a hurricane came and blew everything off their land except the mortgage. The British Minister at Havana subsequently sent them to New York. H. B. Hetherington, Canadian immigration agent at Ellis Island, will arrange for their transportation home.

HIPPODROME GETS PAVLOWA

Dancer, with Her Company, to be Feature of Next Show There.

Charles Dillingham announced yesterday the engagement of Anna Pavlova as a feature of next season's Hippodrome show. She began rehearsals yesterday with her company. The opening date has been set as Sept. 4.

The announcement said the Russian dancer would be surrounded by dancers who have made up her company during the last few seasons. Alexandre Volinine, who has been her principal male dancer, will again appear in that capacity, and Ivan Clustine, who has been her maitre de ballet during practically all of her American appearances, will again hold that position.

Among the women dancers, Stefa Plaskovietzka and Stasia Kuhn will again hold principal places, with Mlle. Butzowa, a pupil of Mlle. Pavlowa. Among the other male principals are Warlau Zalewski and Ivan Verginski.

The first divertisement which Pavlowa began to stage yesterday, is from Tschaikowsky and will be new to America. It is also planned to stage an entirely new ballet. The Hippodrome ballet girls will also be used in the productions.

The scenic designs will be by Leon Bakst, who is expected to come to this country for the premiere.

ANN MURDOCK INJURED.

Actress Cuts Artery on Broken Glass—Now in Hospital.

Miss Ann Murdock, the actress, has been confined in Roosevelt Hospital since Tuesday afternoon, when she underwent an operation for an injury to an artery in her wirst, it was learned yesterday. Miss Murdock, who entered the hospital under an assumed name to avoid publicity, was injured by a window pane which was broken accidentally.

It was at first thought that she had cut a vein, but an examination by Dr. Alfred Stillman of 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, her family physician, disclosed that she had injured an artery. The operation was performed at 11 o'clock that night, with Mrs. Jerry Cohan, mother of George M. Cohan, at her side. She was said last night to be out of danger.

GRIFFITH GETS THE LIBERTY

Will Open with a New Film Called "Intolerance" on Aug. 22.

D. W. Griffith, who occupies a leading place in the motion-picture field, completed arrangements yesterday with Klaw & Erlanger whereby he will take over the Liberty Theatre for the coming season, making his first production there on Aug. 22 in the shape of what he calls "a sun play of the ages," whose title is "Intolerance."

The new photo drama is said to have one of the spectacular backgrounds which this producer has made familiar in his work. With a modern play dealing with sociological forces it combines parallel narratives coming down through four ages in the world's history.

New Actors' Fund Benefit.

A new benefit for the Actors' Fund of America has been arranged by Daniel Frohman in co-operation with the new theatrical club, "The Lights," for the evening of Sunday, Aug. 13, at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The affair was arranged for this time in behalf of those actors who could not be here for the regular benefit performances, but who wish to do something. Among those to appear are Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, William Collier, Will Rogers, Victor Moore, Harry Ellis, Cecil Cunningham, Louis Hirsch, Dooley and Sales, Albert von Tilzer, Bert almar, and Jessie Brown. A special feature of the performance will be a "surprise" arranged by Fred Stone, in which he will himself appear with a large company. Tickets will go on sale Saturday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Brooks has postponed his New York opening of Taylor Holmes in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean" from Aug. 28 at the Astor Theatre until Oct. 2. The comedy will begin its season at Atlantic City on Sept. 28.

H. H. Frazee will open the season of the Longacre Theatre on Aug. 9 with Otto Hauerbach's "The Silent Witness," produced last week at Asbury Park, under the title of "Blood Will Tell."

The Brooklyn National team will attend the performance tonight at the New Brighton Theatre, features appropriate to "Baseball Night" having been arranged.

NEW COREY & RITER PLAY.

"The Amber Empress" and "For One Day Only" Among the Titles.

Theatrical plans for the present season were made known yesterday by Messrs. Corey and Riter, one of the newest producing firms. They give first place in their list to "The Amber Empress," a new musical play, with book by Marcus C. Connelly and score by Zoel Parenteau. Mabel Wilber and Thomas Conkey head the cast. The play will be seen here at the end of its engagement in Boston. In November will come a new comedy by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins not yet completed. Before Christmas they will produce a new farce by Frank Ferguson called "For One Day Only."

Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan" will begin a long tour under the management of the firm at Atlantic City on Oct. 2. During its course she will be seen here for one week at the Standard Theatre. The tour will end in the Spring with an indefinite run at Powers Theatre, Chicago. Besides these attractions, the managers promise two new plays by American authors, of which no details are given at present, and in the Spring a new light opera from foreign sources.

The Fine Art of Cooking

attains its highest expression in the Shanley cuisine. Here chefs versed in the cooking lore of two continents are constantly at the service of those who dine with discrimination.

A picturesque cabaret—twenty feature numbers. Evenings seven to one.

The ideal luncheon—seven courses—75c (Music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15
THE 2 COOLEST SPOTS IN THE U. S. A.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Also This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
THE ONLY ROOF IN AMERICA.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. TUESDAY EVE. Aug. 8
MR. DAVID BELASCO announces
SEVEN CHANCES
A COMEDY BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE.
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY.
RITZ-CARLTON B'WAY at 24 ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BELASCO West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY
WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE beginning MONDAY, Aug. 7th
BLANCHE RING in Willard Mack's Comedy with Songs,
BROADWAY & BUTTERMILK. Seats Now.
At Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, Tonight.
ASTOR 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
COAT-TALES Farce Comedy Success.
with TOM WISE and LOUISE DRESSER.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF.
Roof Open Until 1 A. M. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—Bessie Barriscale in "The Payment."
S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15
DANIELS & CONRAD, "Over the Garden Wall," Louise Kent & Co., Willie Smith, others. Photo Plays. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Tues. & Fris. 8:15 P. M.
CIVIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, Inc.
WALTER HENRY ROTHWELL, Conductor.
Soloist Aug. 4th—DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Violin.
Seats 10, 25, 35, 50c. Box and table seats, 75c, at Box Office, Gimbel Brothers, Wanamaker's, Tyson's, McBride's.
OCEAN GROVE AUDITORIUM
Next Saturday Eve., Aug. 5, 8:15—JOHN
McCormack
Tickets 50c to $2.00, now at Box Office. Only appearance vicinity N. Y. C. until 1917.
PALACE B. F. KE

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Postage free, exceptions noted.	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.		
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday and Weekly	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	4.00	.35

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

THE HUGHES COMEDY.

The notification speech was discouraging to those political opponents who have thought well, who wish to continue to think well, of Mr. HUGHES. The telegram to Senator SUTHERLAND and the address to the Woman's Roosevelt League make that task difficult or impossible. In two days he has painted unwittingly a picture of himself startlingly different from his conventional or legendary portrait. In two days he has revealed a psychology, a character regrettably diverse from that hitherto attributed to him. It is a strange reversal of moral and intellectual "form."

On June 8 the Republican National Convention adopted a platform whose final "plank" is this:

> The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith of government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

That leaves the matter where the great majority of suffragists are willing to have it left, or convinced that it must be left, with the people of the several States. The promoters of suffrage by Federal amendment, the representatives of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party, labored in vain at Chicago, as they labored in vain at St. Louis later, for a declaration in favor of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The issue was clearly made. The Federalists were clearly beaten.

A candidate is entitled to a certain liberty of opinion, and we are no worshippers of the inviolable sanctity of political platforms, which are usually catch-alls. If woman suffrage and the manner of its attainment were a side issue, Mr. HUGHES was justified in holding his peace. De minimis; an ex-Justice need not bother his head about trifles. But if it be so momentous that in its "continuous agitation" Mr. HUGHES sees "nothing "but danger to our security, to our "unity, to our proper attitude toward "political questions," and, therefore, "would take the shortest cut to its solution," which he curiously assumes to be a Federal amendment, surely his "personal," conflicting with the official, view of his party was important enough to be mentioned in his telegram of acceptance. Not even in the notification speech did it come to light. In that he indorsed the platform declaration. How a man who believes in suffrage by Federal amendment can indorse leaving suffrage to the States less elastic minds cannot comprehend. On Monday night he propounded the extraordinary theory, so unflattering to the suffragists and, were it true, fatal to suffrage, which he elaborated on Tuesday night. He had already let the cat out of the bag on Monday forenoon in his answer to Senator SUTHERLAND'S telegram. He "did not refer," in the notification speech, "to "the proposed Federal amendment "relating to woman suffrage, as that "was not mentioned in the platform." No, its exact opposite was mentioned. The former Justice, in the large charity of his soul, supports both, one officially, one personally. There is a fine atmosphere of arrangement to the comedy. A week or two before the Carnegie Hall meeting some of the pythonesses of the Woman's Party were predicting the happy ending. Mr. SUTHERLAND telegraphs on July 31 this blunt identification of black and white:

> That platform commits the party to the principle of woman suffrage and recognizes the right of each State to determine the question for itself. It is silent upon the subject of the constitutional amendment, and therefore leaves everybody of the party free to determine for himself this question.

That a State shall decide for itself whether it wants suffrage or not and that it should have suffrage forced upon it by other States is the same thing. A remarkable proposition which the sometime Associate Justice accepts and acts upon. If he had confined his remarks to the expression of his opinion that woman suffrage is inevitable on economic grounds, nobody would have a right to complain. It is his assumption of sex solidarity, so insulting to the intelligence of suffragists, that makes so many readers of his speech to the Roosevelt Woman's League doubt his judgment or his candor, or both:

> I deprecate most deeply sex organizations, based upon sex and not upon the general obligations of citizenship borne by all. * * *
>
> I speak with reference to the America of the future, and the great importance that in our preparedness we should deal with real political issues and not have our political life sidetracked by a great and determined movement made by determined opposition, with regard to the composition of our electorate. That is a matter that is fundamental. We must start with our electorate, and then discuss the matters with respect to which they are to act according to their convictions. And so I want to say, women, if they are to have the vote, as I believe, they are to come in as citizens with men.
>
> I desire to see them not organized on a sex basis, developing sex antagonism, but with the responsibilities of citizens, and coming in as men do, and, in connection with the great questions of the day, to exert their powerful influence according to their convictions on those questions.

If Mr. HUGHES is duped by a mythical solidarity of woman suffragists "in the twelve suffrage States," if he wishes to concede woman suffrage because he believes its advocates so incredibly foolish and unpatriotic as to sacrifice or neglect the safety and interest of their country for that, if he accepts an error or calumny, indignantly denied by the responsible and thoughtful advocates of votes for women, he is an innocent whom it would be dangerous to make President. If, as his supporters joyously proclaim, his purpose was to outgeneral WILSON, make a bid for the fictitious "4,000,000" woman voters, sex-solid, as the dream goes, in the suffrage States, and for the support of the Woman's Party, so powerful in proclamation, what must be the effect of his course upon the independents who will decide this election? It is painful to say it, but it must be said, that in two days a figure long respected and honored has either suddenly deteriorated or revealed itself as it is. So late on the Supreme Bench and now playing lightly with the Constitution, "playing politics," trying to delude with a phantom amendment, angling for votes.

Mr. HUGHES misjudges the women voters; there are some millions of men voters, though he forgets them for a moment. Whatever they think of woman suffrage, what do they think of Mr. HUGHES'S little suffrage surprise? A surprise and a sorrow to many of us, who, without regard to politics, cherish strong, straightforward character, high motives, high intelligence, moral dignity in public men. If as a candidate Mr. HUGHES plays such fantastic tricks, what would he do if elected President?

WILHELM SPEAKS AGAIN.

If the processes of the German mind are beyond comprehension by other minds, there must at least be some things in common. The German may not be able to see himself as others see him, but he can see that other people do not look upon him as he looks upon himself, and that this operates to his disadvantage. President POINCARE points out one result of this discovery. In 1914, he says, those who directed the assault upon France and Belgium were more cynical than now; they told the world that treaties were only scraps of paper, and "with insolent frankness they accepted the "responsibility of their crime." "This "was in violation of international "law," blandly explained BETHMANN HOLLWEG to the Reichstag, in announcing the invasion of Belgium. The German mind was actually amazed to find that this frankness did not please the world, but—and this is the hopeful thing—it did find it out. Then it invented mare's nest explanations that Belgium had been plotting against Germany; and today the Kaiser is telling his people how "English diplomacy brought on the war," and how England built up "that "combination of countries which, at "a given signal, fell upon us, the "most peace-loving country in the "world." England gave the signal at a time when she had one week's supply of munitions in hand and when Russia was short of weapons; England gave the signal, and in response to it Germany, which was fully prepared, invaded Belgium and France.

"The war continues," the Kaiser says, continuing his engaging explanations, "because the battle cry of the "enemy Governments is still the de"struction of Germany." It is not "still," because it never was. But to the Kaiser "Germany" means the divine right of the German rulers to advance their rule by force and mold the rest of the world according to their desires; and the destruction, or at least the confinement in harmless limits, of that idea most certainly is the object of the menaced nations. "We "shall live free, secure and strong "among the nations of the world. This "right nobody shall, or will snatch "from us," and nobody wishes to snatch it. The only obstacle to it now is in Berlin. Germany can live free, secure, and strong the moment she gives up her idea that she has a divine mission to rule other people, and that her own interests are necessarily antagonistic and paramount to those of other nations. Until she does give up that idea the war must go on, and she will be made to give it up.

There are things before the Kaiser's eyes that might sober him, but do not. He sees them, for he speaks of them. "Men and women, old and young, all "quietly and bravely wearing mourning," are his words. All quietly and bravely wearing mourning that the rulers of Germany might conquer for her a place in the sun, and impose their will on other lands. But it teaches him nothing, and he repeats the false statement of the cause of the war which has been used for two years to delude his patient masses: "Germany knows," he says, "she is fighting for her existence." The ruling class is fighting for its existence, but Germany is fighting for nothing at all. President POINCARE speaks the truth: "Mutilated France * * * un"derstood in 1914 that the foe who "was attacking her, blinded by pride "and fanaticized by hatred, had no "grievance to plead, no right to "defend, no menace to ward off. "It is in vain that today the ag"gressors are attempting to falsify "history." When the pride of the German rulers is humbled, the fangs drawn from their hatred, the Germany they have deceived and led into a devil's dance will "live free, "secure, and strong among the na"tions of the world"; but there will be small recompense for those "men "and women, old and young, all quiet"ly and bravely wearing mourning," whose loved ones died for a will-o'-the-wisp, for a cause not their own, for the gratification of a mad ambition and the glorification of a false god.

BARGE CANAL DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Excellent progress is making in disposing of the $30,000,000 claims for damages through the construction of the Barge Canal. The alleged Oswego River water power rights account for most of the $30,000,000, but one concern, which claimed $1,250,000, accepted $30,000, after the State's proof that the land was worth $8,500. Any idea that the up-State claimants are cannier than the local sort is a mistake. Before the Canal Board at Albany Thursday last the New York Board of Trade called attention to a case in which a Spuyten Duyvil property assessed at $400,000 demanded $7,000,000 in connection with the improvement of the Harlem River channel between the North and East Rivers. The Federal Government is to do this work, but it must be put in possession of this property for the purpose. In the opinion of the Board of Trade the property should be acquired by condemnation proceedings.

The Oswego River precedent suggests that perhaps the better way would be a compromise, by the claimant accepting what the State might offer, after proof of the bad faith of the claim as shown by its extravagance. These damage claims are scandalous. The Barge Canal has been built with a creditable approximation to estimates, but the damage claims have been so exorbitant that they necessitated a special application to the voters at the last election. No one would wish that any citizen should suffer by the State's enterprise. Reasonable generosity would be agreeable even to those whose taxes foot the bills. But the Canal Board and the Court of Claims should draw the line at excessive complaisance toward undue profits at the expense of the State.

ARBITRATION.

The railway telegraphers have gained higher wages, vacations, and overtime. They had actually called a strike, and interruption of railway traffic between New York and Chicago was only averted by Federal mediation. Although the award was in their favor by a divided vote, it is necessary to accept the impartial decision that they asked no more than their due. To the extent that their employers withheld what ought to have been allowed freely they have put themselves in the wrong and have taught their employés that the way to get justice is to strike, rather than bargain collectively, according to the rule of reason. Naturally, those who won the award are enthusiastic regarding arbitration. But would their enthusiasm endure an award against them? Would they submit to an adverse award as employers do? These are pertinent questions, and should be answered before arbitration can be regarded as a cure-all. How would arbitration work on a descending scale of wages and under a law compulsory on both parties? Unions are not responsible to the law, not being corporations. How would a court enforce an award against an individual unionist who disliked a decision?

It is necessary to remember the early history of arbitration. In the eighties the arbitrations were so unfavorable to the wage-earners that they have changed their policy. They now oppose compulsory arbitration as a policy, and cannot be trusted to abide by an adverse award. The loudest call for arbitration now is from public utilities in distress between the law compelling their operation and their employés threatening to stop work themselves and ready to go any lengths to prevent others taking the employment they are ready to abandon. Moreover, some employers are as resolute against arbitration of a compulsory nature as any unions. Nevertheless, the situation is less tangled than it seems, and there are clues to a solution.

Some things are suitable to arbitration, and there are methods of arbitration as powerful as those which are repudiated when enforced by law. The Public Service Commission has intervened in the traction strike, and its Chairman has just given an example of the sort of arbitration which is better than that with a legal sanction. Mr. STRAUS found that a dismissed workman was in the wrong, and yet he recommended as a matter of grace that he should be reinstated. The employer complied, and a large industrial establishment was spared a strike. The same sort of arbitration, with power only to investigate and report the facts, gave the Massachusetts Railroad Commission all the power it found necessary, and more prestige than has been the fortune of other officials who thought that compulsion rather than reason was the best route for the settlement of labor troubles. That was in the infancy of arbitration, and the subject has advanced since not a step. On the contrary, the greater the legal sanction the less the moral effect and the greater the reaction against legal intervention. There is no universal magic in arbitration.

On the other hand, such action as Mr. STRAUS has just taken is peculiarly suitable for the adjustment of the traction trouble, if confined to the subjects on which the workers may have a just grievance. If he should find upon inquiry that they are underpaid or overworked or have any other fair ground of complaint of their working conditions, a reasoned statement to that effect would bring such a pressure of public opinion to bear in favor of the men that refusal of compliance would be difficult and dangerous. But the inquiry should be confined to such subjects. At present there is danger of such issues being obscured by others upon which both sides are wrong. The workers have a right to co-operate in lawful manner for the betterment of their condition, but they are seeking that right in a manner threatening to alienate public sympathy. The railways have a right to be protected against extortion under threats of unlawful and disorderly action by those not in their employ. The public especially has a right to be protected against unlawful conspiracies in restraint of trade. In self-defense the public cannot allow any plea of collective bargaining, or of rights under the Clayton law, to justify acts which are both unlawful and immoral. Sympathy sought in that manner is alienated in advance. That is equally true of the traction strike and the railway strike. Spokesmen for both have expressed ruthless sentiments, sometimes demanding arbitration and sometimes refusing to abide by arbitration, in reliance upon their power of disturbing those communications upon which modern life depends. That way there is no thoroughfare. Millions might be had by just appeals to sympathy for deserving wage-earners, but to threats there can be but one reply. The interest of the whole community is superior to that of any section of it, and whoever challenges united sentiment must yield. At present there is no source of that knowledge which must precede enlightened judgment. Either side might expect public favor on its own statement, and might lose it upon the statement of the other side. When the Mayor or the Public Service Commission supplies the material for a judgment it will be forthcoming. Meanwhile the public services must be maintained as a condition precedent to inquiry either into the merits or upon the merits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illegality Always Is Unwise.

Jersey City's proclamation through its Board of City Commissioners of a determination immediately to stop the storage of explosives within, or their shipment from, its territory, and to do it legally if possible, but to do it anyway, has a most vigorous sound. The carrying out of this stern determination, too, certainly would bring a sense of relief to Jersey City's municipal neighbors, all of whom have just had impressed upon their minds the fact that for some time they have been seriously endangered by the manner in which munitions were handled on the other side of the Hudson.

There are, however, bad ways as well as good ones of doing even the things that ought to be done, and there are some reasons for believing, as well as fearing, that should Jersey City's Commissioner of Public Safety order the railways to refrain from legal as well as illegal acts he would very soon find himself and the other members of his board reduced to helplessness by the issuance of injunctions which he and they would not dare to ignore.

Railways are corporations abundantly supplied with expert advice as to their rights under the law and how to maintain those rights, and they are most unpromising subjects on which to try the effects of threats not backed with power to carry them out. Of course cities can do much in the way of deciding what shall and shall not be done within their limits, but while they can regulate, to a considerable degree, the movement of interstate commerce through those limits, the prohibition of it is something not to be undertaken hopefully.

The manufacture and transportation of explosives constitute a necessary as well as a legitimate business. That it is a dangerous one, as well, is unfortunate, but all that can be expected is that the risk shall be minimized. Having neglected, in the past, their duty so to reduce the incidental perils of this branch of trade, the Jersey City officials seemingly propose to vell their laches by the exercise, or an attempt to exercise, more authority than they possess. The natural effect of an undertaking so misguided will be to prevent or delay the taking of the precautionary and protective measures that are legal and therefore feasible.

Substituting Fact for Sentiment.

After delaying on the brink of departure almost as long as Italy did on the brink of war, the Deutschland has at last cast off her moorings, made the always interesting voyage from Baltimore down to the lower reaches of Chesapeake Bay, and put out to sea.

As in every case when skill and courage are pitted against overwhelming strength, there will be a tendency on the part of most observers of the Deutschland's attempt to elude the Allied cruisers waiting for her outside the three-mile limit to feel sympathy for the weaker side and to wish it success. No other reason than that can be imagined for the almost affectionate regard shown toward the Deutschland, her Captain and her crew, by great numbers of Americans who are heart and soul with the Allies as against Germany. They are able to see in an enterprise of the most practical kind—an enterprise the one object of which is to injure and humiliate England and France—the hunting of a shrewd, brave fox by a whole pack of hounds, any one of which could and would tear the tiny prey to pieces on catching it.

As a "sporting proposition" it is hard, perhaps impossible, not to hope that the Deutschland may escape her huge and numerous enemies and get herself and her cargo safely back to Bremen. The affair is not one of sport, however, but of most deadly earnest on both sides. The Deutschland is not a fox and the cruisers on watch for her are not hounds engaged in a cruel and useless task. She and they represent and are trying to further two opposite causes, and the thoughtful observer, with his mind made up as to which of those causes is right and which wrong, does not allow his sympathies to be misled by a forced and unsound metaphor.

Incidentally, such an observer notes that now, as on her arrival here, the Deutschland profits, psychologically, from the fact that she is a blockade runner of a new and interesting kind, and because her perils are unfamiliar in her trade there is a seemingly irresistible inclination to exaggerate them. In sober truth she has a considerably better chance to escape capture or destruction than a blockade runner of the old sort would have.

His Word Short and Ugly.

If any of the newspaper correspondents now in the militia camps near the Mexican border are sending home for publication accounts of the conditions there that are false, or even inaccurate beyond the degree characteristic of fallible mortals in spite of the best intentions, then General FUNSTON is perfectly justified in calling the guilty men "pests," and in threatening to put them on trial for their journalistic lives.

This is equally true whether the correspondents are trying to make us believe that the state of affairs in the camps is better or worse than it really is. It is their business to tell the truth, which the American public has the best of rights to know, and, unless they are telling the truth to the best of their not small ability, they are violating the orders under which they were sent out into this hard field of duty. That, at any rate, is the case of by far the greater number of them. If there are any conscienceless reporters working for conscienceless papers, they must be very few and easily distinguishable from the rest.

General FUNSTON'S irritable remarks about "pests" indicate that in his opinion there are many. Once a newspaper man himself, he ought to know better, and if he does not it is either because his journalistic activities are now remote enough to have been in another and different era or because he has acquired in his long subsequent service as a soldier a little too much of the common military notion that in the field all newspaper men are nuisances, the greater the more inclined to tell the truth and the whole of it.

For that feeling there are several excuses and a few good reasons, but the really competent reporter, when at "the front" or returned from it, does not write—for publication—all he knows. He is as patriotic as another and no more desirous of serving hostile interests. The American press is not conducted by enemies of the country or served by them.

DENMARK'S PRICE.

Danish Paper Resents Report of German Interest in West Indies.

From Nordlyset, Danish Weekly.

A wretched little kingdom is Denmark. The Brooklyn Eagle says so in its issue of July 26, through the mouth of the most prominent member of its staff, Julius Chambers.

The occasion for this slur is furnished by the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. In the opinion of Mr. Chambers the price, $25,000,000, is too high.

Other papers have expressed themselves in a similar spirit as to the price. And it is their good right to do so. For the question whether the sum be too high may and should be discussed in the American press. Personally we do not believe that $25,000,000 is too much for islands of so great commercial and strategic importance, with so splendid a harbor as that of St. Thomas, which, as may be remarked in passing, today is infinitely better and—owing to the completion of the Panama Canal—of incomparably greater value to the United States than at the time when the sale of the islands was last discussed.

But if something may be said against this from an American viewpoint, we Danish-Americans should of course judge these objections as Americans, without regard to whatever the particularly Danish interests may be. * * *

The same gentleman [Mr. Chambers] also serves his readers with other statements as malevolent and as veracious, such as the often repeated fable that "German intrigues" on previous occasions prevented the sale of the islands. As we recently reminded our readers, one of the leaders of the anti-sale movement was, up to her death a few years ago, Princess Marie, the wife of the present King's uncle. This daughter of the Duke of Chartres was in her day often by the German press spoken of as "the soul of the Franco-Russian alliance." One must be Julius Chambers to insinuate that this Frenchwoman was in Germany's pay.

Neither now nor formerly has the German Government poked its nose into anything whatsoever touching the sale of the Danish West Indies.

And yet over and over again this fiction is repeated, besides other equally unfounded insinuations. And all the time the aim is to discredit Denmark in the eyes of the American nation by getting it to believe that the present Danish Government is the secret ally of Germany.

Discontent in the Danish Indies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Supplement ascribes the backwardness of the Danish West Indies and the discontent of their inhabitants to absentee landlordism and land monopoly. In what respect will the acquisition of the islands by the United States improve this situation? Have we not absentee landlords and land monopoly of our own? When the United States buys the islands, what does it get? Just the bare sovereignty, including the right to tax the inhabitants, but no one supposes that any of the proceeds of these taxes will come to the United States. While generally in favor of the purchase of the islands, I am not blind to the fact that, like the Philippines, they may furnish a bone of contention as well as a point of vantage. We may be paying twenty-five millions for a grim lawsuit, all because Mr. Roosevelt insisted that we should cut the Panama Canal as a present to mankind. Neutrality is a by-word for supermen. MARTIN McMIX.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

DO THEY BELIEVE IN VOTES?

Would Mr. Hughes and the Suffragists Ignore the Great Electorate?

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the suffragists and the Republican candidate believe in votes at all? It would seem not, as both Mr. Hughes and the suffragists are ready to disfranchise an actual 11,000,000 voters in thirty-six States on this question, simply because the suffragists do not believe in democracy.

In a statement published today, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

"The argument which seemed to have the most weight with him was that it is almost impossible to obtain a fair election on suffrage referendums in many States. I told him, for instance, of the efforts made by corrupt politicians to roll up majorities against suffrage."

The proponents of the Federal suffrage amendment, which would take this question away from the voters, are insulting every electorate in this country. In effect they say:

"Manhood suffrage is a failure. You men who vote won't even give your wives, mothers and daughters a square deal. We will take it out of your hands. We will cancel 750,000 votes in New York by having forty legislators ratify woman suffrage in Wyoming. Men 3,000 miles away, elected under petticoat politics, shall force you to pay higher taxes and to enfranchise your women, no matter what you want or what they want, and regardless of how you vote when your own State Legislature puts the question up to you to decide."

If men can be disfranchised on this question they can be disfranchised on any question. If a man cannot, at the woman's request, represent the wishes of the woman he works for of what use is the right to vote?

Beaten in every election where the people were informed and the women aroused to opposition, the suffragists—and the Republican candidate—want to deny democracy the right to settle the gravest personal and domestic question that has ever been presented in this country.

The suffragists have had the support of the majority of the press and the politicians in every State election. It was only the people who defeated them. THE TIMES was the only paper in New York City on the people's side of this question last year, but it was the right side then as it is now.

And when the people learn that the Republican candidate is willing to disfranchise 11,000,000 voters on one of the greatest public problems of the age—the relation of woman to man and the State—they will think twice before putting such a man in the place of a President who believes in democracy and State rights. M. E. LOOMIS.

WHAT IS A FAIR DAY?

Weather Bureau Explains a Misunderstood Term in Its Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports that come to you and other newspapers from the Weather Bureau, using so often the word "fair," are misunderstood by 99 per cent. of your readers. The following letter from the bureau cannot fail to be of interest. H. A. TABB.

New York, July 31, 1916.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Weather Bureau,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1916.

Mr. H. A. Tabb, New York, N. Y.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant relative to the construction placed upon the word "fair" in connection with weather forecasts, I beg leave to inform you that it has always been the uniform practice of the Weather Bureau to consider a fair day one on which precipitation does not occur in excess of 0.01 inch. Ordinarily in the mind of the forecaster the word fair implies a preponderance of sunshine rather than the reverse, but a preponderance of clouds in any quantity does not vitiate a fair weather forecast. Very respectfully,

H. C. FRANKENFIELD,
Professor of Meteorology.

Aid from Frederick the Great.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Ernest Peixotto's criticism of Judge Nippert's statement that the Kaiser was at fault in claiming that Frederick the Great rendered assistance to George Washington, I note in Edson's History, Page 83, Volume 2, that Frederick the Great proved his sympathy "by opening the ports of Danzig to American cruisers, and by refusing to permit any more Hessians to pass through his dominions en route to America." As to von Steuben, the same authority states that he had been schooled on the staff of Frederick the Great.

CHARLES O'D. LEE.

Knoxville, Md., Aug. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Peixotto's interesting letter in THE TIMES of last Sunday regarding the Kaiser's wonderful knowledge of American history, as given to Judge Nippert in an interview, he seems to accept as true the story of the sword with the complimentary inscription. Is this sword still in existence? Has any one ever seen it? Some class the story with that of Washington's little hatchet.

H. KEPPEL.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1916.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FRYATT.

What was the crime for which he stood,
Facing the squad in the dawn's cold gray?
Why did they thirst so for his blood?
What was the score they sought to pay?

Oh, his stout ship an attack had made
On the cruel devil-fish lurking there.
Unarmed he was, but no whit afraid;
And he made it slink to its ocean lair.

Other ships had been riven apart;
Women and children defenseless had died;
But he struck fear to the sea-wolf's heart,
As he bravely charged through the rushing tide.

The sea-wolves nourished their thwarted wrath
For a whole long year; and when Fate, so grim,
Brought the man once more across their path,
In sheer cold blood they murdered him.

O German brothers, misled, insane,
Belated Huns in this gentler age,
The whole world gazes, in grief and pain,
As you write such deeds on your nation's page.

Your weapons could not reach to his height,
As he waited, with scorn on his manly face.
He stood in a halo—you crouched in night.
You rent his body—and shamed your race.

There's a day of reckoning for you;
And your penance alone will not suffice;
For your children's children, the long years through,
Must pay the price, must pay the price!

VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

WAR CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

The Duma Is Now Considering a Bill to Appoint Them Inspectors of All Factories and Workshops.

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Bergenfield, N. J., Aug. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have had vivid accounts, with striking photographs, of the part the women of France and the women of England are taking in the day's work of the war, not only by filling places that had been occupied by men now at the front, whether in the fields or as conductors of trolleys and railroad guards, or taxicab drivers, but in the actual preparation of hand grenades and shells; but very little has yet been printed in this country as to the part that is being played by their Russian sisters in the campaign plans of the Allies. For that reason, and because it sheds so much light on the obscure subject of Russian women workers, I think this article, from the Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word) of Moscow will greatly interest your readers.

The Imperial Duma, says the article, has had under consideration a bill providing for the appointment of women inspectors of factories. This bill has been long enough in the Duma committees; it was introduced in February, 1913, by the Moscow Deputy, M. M. Novikoff. And the very inception of the bill is not foreign to Moscow — it was initiated by the Moscow branch of the League of Equal Rights for Women.

The inspection of all factories and workshops by women is in contemplation. At its inception only the inspection of minors was provided for, a matter for which women are peculiarly fitted. Thereafter, the protection of labor through factory inspection was extended also to women workers.

The work of women in our industries threatens to bear hard on the work of men. As long ago as 1908 a census was taken of the increase, both relative and absolute, of the number of women workers in our factories and workshops. The increase in the number of women workers exceeded the total increase of workers, which shows that, in certain industries, the work of women is displacing the work of men. And women's work is steadily finding its way into the more arduous industries. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the number of women employed in metallurgical industries doubled; in industries engaged in the manufacture of metal objects the number of women workers increased one and a half times, and in chemical industries (which are younger) it more than doubled.

In 1900 25 per cent. of the factory workers were women; in 1908 31 per cent., and in 1912 45 per cent.

The war has quickened this process, has made it conspicuous. Through evil necessity, women, both in the West and in Russia, have been compelled to take up activities demanding special physical endurance, accompanied by a high degree of risk. Thus the immense new metallurgical undertakings in the Urals are possible under war conditions only because women fill all the positions of unskilled labor. The shortage of skilled workers, felt everywhere, has caused many people to regret the negligible development of technical training for women among us in Russia. If, before the war, we had had middle technical and trade schools for women, we should see at present the creation of undertakings in which the whole force of operatives would be women, the management alone possibly excepted.

According to the data of the just published Journal of Commerce and Trade of the number of those engaged in metal works, the women were from 2.5 per cent. to 3.3 per cent. in 1913-1914; at the end of 1915 the number of women was already 11 per cent.; that is, the number of women had increased five or six times. In technical industries, the number of women, after one and a half years of war, had increased 74 per cent. In the Moscow district in 1915 there were 49.8 per cent. of women workers in all industries.

The bill before the Duma contemplates the appointment of forty factory inspectresses with the highest qualifications. In the Imperial Duma, the timeliness of the introduction of factory inspectresses is thoroughly understood; the bill is certain of a majority. It is to be hoped that the extraordinary conditions of the war will incline the majority of the Imperial Council also to favor the bill, though its members were formerly opposed to the woman movement. CHARLES JOHNSTON.

PERMISSION TO TRADE.

Exporters' Troubles in Getting Assurances from British Embassy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to call the attention of your readers to a practice which, as it affects all exporters, is more far-reaching than the blacklist, namely, the restrictions imposed upon American commerce by reason of the refusal of steamship companies to accept shipments from American exporters unless each shipment is accompanied by a letter of assurance from the Trade Department of the British Embassy.

The British Embassy, for the avowed purpose of serving the convenience of American shippers, announced that upon application it would look into each proposed shipment and in proper cases grant a so-called "letter of assurance" stating that there was no objection on the part of the British Government to the proper consignment. The practice has so far engrafted itself upon the American export business that at the present time no steamship company will accept an export shipment from this country to the Scandinavian countries unless it is accompanied by such a letter.

This system, instead of being a benefit, has proved to be a menace. Exporters cannot tell in advance whether they will get a letter of assurance. They know that no steamship company will take the shipment without such a letter; they know that such a letter may be issued within a week, a month, two months, or may not be issued at all.

Apart from the fact that it is extremely humiliating for an American exporter to have to apply to the British Government for permission to ship goods, the position of the American exporter is a very anxious one. He does not know what orders to give the manufacturers or what orders to take for shipments, for he cannot tell in advance whether a letter of assurance will be issued or not. Letters of assurance are delayed and sometimes refused, though the goods are on the embargo list of the Scandinavian countries. In articles with fluctuating markets—and many of the articles exported are such—the danger and inconvenience are greatly magnified. Cases have been called to the attention of the writer where letters of assurance were issued ten weeks after application was made.

The situation has grown steadily worse. At first, American exporters were "invited" to bear the cable expense of investigating the shipments under consideration; now they are "required" to bear such expense. Up to a few weeks ago one of the Scandinavian lines took shipments without requiring a letter of assurance, but relying upon a guarantee from the consignee. Even that practice has been discontinued. Now no shipment is taken unless accompanied by a letter of assurance.

Nor does it seem that the system is conducted even without discrimination. Thus we have it on the authority of The Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, published in London, that the British Government would consider applications for the granting of general licenses to British exporters to export cotton piece goods and other manufactures of cotton to Norway—such license to last for three months. No such general license is available in this country.

The practice of issuing letters of assurance, as it has worked out, enables the British Government to place a real embargo upon any class of American merchandise destined for the Scandinavian countries by refusing to issue letters of assurance covering shipments of that class of merchandise. In this way the English export trade can readily be fostered at the expense of the American export trade.

If the American exporter can get his goods upon the water, they may be subject to search, seizure, and delay, though it is questionable how far the English prize courts will sustain the Government in certain practices now believed to be unlawful. But if they are seized, the exporter has remedies more or less effectual if the seizure is unlawful. Moreover, diplomatic negotiations may eventually be able to effect a clear and fair understanding upon the question of seizure. But if the exporter cannot get his goods upon the ocean because the companies refuse to take them without letters of assurance, he is without any remedy. He simply cannot trade with the Scandinavian countries without the consent of England. Exporters have not been in a position to protest openly against this practice, undoubtedly because it was feared that letters of assurance might be withheld by England from those protesting against the practice. In the meantime, the situation has become worse and worse.

It has been suggested that the immediate remedy is to compel steamship companies doing business with this country to receive goods for shipment regardless of whether or not the shipment is approved or disapproved by a foreign country, and to penalize them if they discriminate against goods which have not such approval. This remedy would at least result in getting American goods upon the water, and then, if there were unlawful seizures, there would be recourse to diplomatic relations and to the prize courts. But whatever the remedy, the situation is dangerous to business and humiliating to the dignity of this country, and this blockade of American ports should be promptly and effectually destroyed.

New York, July 31, 1916. LEX.

LABOR'S GERMANIC IDEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ruling idea of labor is shown clearly in its treatment of its own class. Consider the spirit of the closed shop, which says to a fellow-man: "Come under our control or we will not let you use your natural capacities for earning a living." Consider the spirit of a striker who says that he will not work and that others shall not work except with his permission. This is not a movement; it is a crusade. We hear the old crusader's cry, "He that is not with us is against us," and that "We" is not our nation; it is a jealously self-interested class, who begin to see domination within their reach. It is the old Germanic idea that "What we want we take—politely if possible; but the mailed fist is prepared, and the policy of blood and iron is ready as a threat and as a last recourse."

Here we see an organism in our nation, a growing organism, frankly self-seeking as is its right, but tainted also with the determination to force those with whom it has no conflict to do its will and to become absorbed in itself. One sees again the spirit that tore Alsace and Lorraine from their chosen destinies and undertook by might to assimilate them. The Alsace and Lorraine of this country are non-union John and Harry, who have no assets but their bodies, and are being daily brought into subjection to the organized efficiency of our labor machine.

The writer cherishes only the best wishes for that man who toils for his living. He recognizes the right and duty of every man and organism to struggle with every possible weapon for his best interest. He holds more dear, however, the welfare of this nation than the welfare of any organization within it, and can clearly see the present urgent need of making labor unionism recognize the futility of using certain means and methods in the attainment of its end, even as it has been necessary to curb capital in the same manner. Here, however, we have a far more threatening danger and a far greater need for firm, prompt, decisive action.

This country is still on trial. We have shown that a republic can be formed wisely, and that its administration can be tolerable. We have proved that it can survive the severest political schism by its own vitality. We have yet to prove that the wisdom and power of a democracy are fit to curb the class interests which this age of industrial organization is developing. W. B. CIST.

New York, Aug. 2, 1916.

Beer Instead of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be too much to ask Dr. Edmund von Mach to explain how it happens that the Deutschland takes on 3,000 bottles of beer when the space might contain many cans of milk for German babies?

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Springfield, Me., July 26, 1916.

The Widow of a Belgian.

Though Victor B. came from Belgium years ago and became a good citizen of the United States, his death left his family just as much in need as if he had been killed on a battlefield. The mother, a severe sufferer from asthma, is not able to work, and the many errands that the children willingly run on for the neighbors bring in only a few pennies. Up to the time that Annie, the eldest child, married, the family managed to eke out an existence. But Annie, full of the dreams of youth and tired of being the main cog-wheel for the family, thought she saw romance and happiness personified in the man of her choice. Unfortunately for Annie, and unfortunately for the mother and younger children at home, the man is a worthless ne'er-do-well, and Annie has hard work to keep her own home. Before very long Elsie, the second child, will be able to help. To give this child the opportunity she craves to learn a trade and become a really efficient worker—an opportunity, by the

MORGAN ESTATE TAX FIXED AT $2,587,675

State Allows 5 Per Cent. for Prompt Advance Payment of $2,500,000.

FEES TO MANY APPRAISERS

Final Tax Figures Show Mr. Morgan Always Intended to Keep His Father's Collections.

The inheritance tax on the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, which was appraised last week at $63,499,732 net, was fixed yesterday by Surrogate Fowler at $2,587,675. Of this amount the largest share is to be paid by the decedent's son, John Pierpont Morgan, whose bequest of $53,634,918 is taxed at $2,130,636.

The amount of the tax is $87,675 more than the preliminary payment of $2,500,000 made by the Morgan executors on Sept. 27, 1913, but because of the advance payment within six months after the decedent's death the estate is entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. Accordingly, the total sum payable is only $2,458,292, and the executors will receive a refund of $41,708 from the State Controller.

A remarkable feature of the tax payment is the fact that within so short a time after Mr. Morgan's death, and with so many varied assets in the estate, the executors could determine within less than $50,000 the amount at which the entire estate would eventually be appraised by the experts.

The final tax figures also disclose that at the time the preliminary payment was made Mr. Morgan's son had determined not to make a public gift of his father's various collections, and accordingly included a tax on the art as part of the payment. J. P. Morgan's intention as to disposing of his father's art collections was not known generally until several months later.

The tax on the bequest to the widow, Frances Louisa Tracy Morgan, appraised at $8,514,672, was $21,930. The largest tax on the bequests to one of the daughters was $64,071 on the share given to Miss Anne Tracy Morgan, amounting to $2,019,278. The tax on Mrs. Juliet P. Hamilton's $1,944,267 bequest was $61,070, and on Mrs. Louisa P. Satterlee's $1,707,632 it was $55,205. The taxes on the various trust funds, aggregating $3,810,297, amounted to $121,210.

The Morgan estate and the State of New York each paid half the cost of the appraisal of the various assets of the estate. The sums paid by the Morgan estate were: Samuel Marx, contents of Madison Avenue residence, $7,500; Joseph P. Day, real estate, $5,000; James B. Townsend, miniatures, $2,554; Emile Baumgarten, carpets and rugs, $2,000; Roland M. Knoedler, paintings, $2,500; Thomas Ward, French and German porcelains, watches and jewelry, $3,000; bronzes, enamels, and marbles, $3,000, and Gothic section of Hoetschel collection $3,000; Thomas E. Kirby and Charles G. Balmanno, library, $5,000; Thomas E. Kirby, Chinese porcelains, $2,000; Walter L. Ehrich, drawings and sketches, $500, and Frederick Tams, appraising the Corsair, $250.

The estate paid $486 to have copies of the will printed.

KIRCHOFF LEAVES $200,000.

Relatives Get Estate of ex-President of Mining Engineers.

The will of Charles Kirchoff, ex-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who died July 23 at his Summer home, Wannamassa, near Asbury Park, N. J., was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate of more than $200,000.

The widow, Mrs. Erwina Kirchoff, gets $5,000 outright, $50,000 in trust, and one-third of the residue, but if she remarries she will forfeit her share of the residue and half the $50,000 fund. The remainder of the estate goes to the decedent's brother, William A. Kirchoff, and his sisters, Linda K. Dwight and Helen Francis Kirchoff.

Estate of A. J. Cummings's Widow.

The New York estate of Mrs. Francis C. Cummings, who died on Jan. 28 last and was the widow of Amos J. Cummings, was appraised yesterday at $48,000 and consisted entirely of real estate. She owned 26, 28, 30, and 32 Charlton Street, appraised at $12,000 each. She held personal property outside of New York State valued at $19,758. These assets included five shares of stock in the Sun Printing and Publishing Company, par value $1,000 each, the value of which was stated by the executors to be $710 a share, based on a recent sale of the stock at auction. She was a resident of Norwalk, Conn. The residuary legatees were Margaret L. Bronson and Mabel F. Fitch, cousins of the decedent. Amos J. Cummings was managing editor of The Sun and later a Congressman.

Dean Ashley's Estate $71,198.

The estate of Clarence De Grand Ashley, Dean of the New York University Law School, who died Jan. 26, was appraised yesterday at $71,198, all of which went to his widow, Mrs. Isabelle Heyward Ashley, in trust. On her death the estate goes to her daughters, Edith and Mabel Ashley.

MRS. AL DAVIS GETS FORTUNE OF $700,000

Trust Fund Left by Her Father Finally Turned Over to Her.

ATTORNEY TO HAVE CHARGE

Her Mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, Offers No Opposition to the Transfer.

Announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Eugenia Kelly Davis, wife of Al Davis, the dancer, had come into possession of the principal of the trust fund left her under the will of her father, Edward Kelly, the banker, which was to become her absolute property when she reached the age of 21. Mrs. Davis became of age last month.

The principal of Mrs. Davis's fund, which has been estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, is in reality not more than $700,000. The fund is invested wholly in securities of the nature permitted for trust funds under the laws of the State. It is understood that under an agreement between Mrs. Davis and the trustee an accounting of the fund will not be required.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who have been living at the Al Davis home at Hicksville, L. I., have gone to Saratoga for the month with their infant daughter, Eugenia Kelly Davis, born on April 2.

Until she reached her majority Mrs. Davis had an income of $10,000 a year from the trust fund. She received only $6,000 a year until 1912, when her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, who was her guardian, got permission in the Supreme Court to increase her allowance to $10,000 because she needed $4,000 for entertainment and $2,000 each for wearing apparel, education, and an annual trip to Europe.

Mrs. Davis is the granddaughter of Eugene Kelly, fiscal agent for the United States during the civil war, who left a large fortune. She married Al Davis on Nov. 17 last at Elkton, Md., after a divorce decree obtained by the former Mrs. Davis had been made final.

It is understood that the securities comprising the principal of Mrs. Davis's trust fund will not be disturbed, and that she has placed her financial affairs entirely in the hands of her attorney, Frank L. Crocker of 5 Nassau Street. No effort was made by her mother to prevent her from taking possession of her fortune, although at the time of her differences with her mother prior to her marriage it was stated that some steps would be taken to that end.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVALS.

Many Guests Motor to West Virginia Resort—A "Lotto" Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 2.—John B. Stanchfield and Edward E. Loomis of New York were on the links early this morning playing a twosome; also John M. Slaton of Atlanta, ex-Governor of Georgia, who played with W. T. Gentry, President of the Southern Bell and Telegraph Company.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkell of New York and her sister, Miss Susanne Grigsby of Lexington, Ky., who are touring by automobile from New York through the valley of Virginia to their old home in Kentucky, left today after spending a week.

In the swimming pool were Mrs. Raymond Pilson, Miss Elizabeth Hanna, Miss Phyllis Cochrane, Miss Elizabeth Valentine, Miss Julia Duane, Lewis G. Kaye, Dietrich Kohlsaat, and Frank Ilnger, Mrs. William Wheatley of Washington.

Mrs. William Wheatley of Washington gave a large "lotto" party this evening in the Greenbrier in compliment to Mrs. William Livingston Watson of Baltimore, who arrived yesterday.

Among those registering today were Mrs. George Reuling of Baltimore, Miss Margaret Stringfellow of Richmond, Mrs. K. C. Lewis, Mrs. W. H. Kaye, Miss Mary Park Kaye, and Lewis Kaye and Mrs. Lewis R. Griffith of Louisville, who are occupying the same cottage in Virginia Row that they took the season; Mrs. Stewart McKee of Pittsburgh, who came in her automobile with Mrs. Joseph Willis Dalsell as her guest; Mrs. R. W. Warmack and Miss Warmack of St. Louis; Mrs. William Alms, Mrs. E. A. Smock, and Mrs. Fred Powley of Cincinnati; Miss Lucie Stokes of Durham, N. C., who came to visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of New York, who are at the Greenbrier.

LUNCHEONS AT HOT SPRINGS

Golf a Popular Diversion at the Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 2.—There were a number of luncheon parties at Fassifern Farm today, where one of the largest was made up of the Misses Gladys Ingalls, Jane Stimpson, and Mildred Eddy, Jesse L. Eddy, Joseph Eddy, and George Sedenburg, who went over on horseback and by motor.

Joseph Eddy and George Sedenburg yesterday took a long horseback ride over the Bear Loop Trail, and among those out in the saddle today were H. Campbell Graef, O. J. Gude, Mrs. A. W. Simpson, and H. W. Cohu.

Mrs. Elliot Shepherd of New York, who has been at the Homestead for more than a month, was joined today by Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.

R. M. Haan of the St. Regis arrived with Mrs. Haan and Miss Hortense Haan, and other arrivals included Mrs. L. A. Runyon of Bronxville, Mrs. G. F. M. Bond, Yonkers, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Klein, New York.

Golfers thronged the Hot Springs links this morning, where some of those playing eighteen holes were Countess Ella Festetics and Miss Olive Graef of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon, who arrived here yesterday from New York for August; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neave, who arrived here by motor from New York yesterday; L. A. Motte and H. W. Cohu, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dixon and Mr. and Mrs. B. Richards.

Announce Miss Shultz's Engagement

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Clara Shultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shultz of Park Street, to Edgar Voorhees, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Voorhees, also of Park Street. Miss Shultz is a graduate of Montclair High School, class of 1911. Mr. Voorhees is a Poly Prep. and Amherst College graduate.

Miss Durfee Weds F. N. Robinson.

Frank N. Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, and Miss Henrietta S. Southworth Durfee of Greenwich, Conn., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The Rev. George B. Cox officiated. After an extended trip throughout the West, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will live in this city. Mr. Robinson was formerly a newspaper man.

Miss Dagenais Weds F. J. Carey.

Miss Loretta P. Dagenais, daughter of Victor Dagenais, and Francis J. Carey were married yesterday forenoon in the Church of the Holy Name, in West Ninety-sixth Street, by the Rev. John Tierney. Miss Bessie Dagenais acted as her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. George Uppington of Brooklyn was the matron of honor. J. F. McAvoy was best man. After a motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Carey will reside in West Ninety-third Street.

DEBUTANTES AT NEWPORT.

Daughters of Prominent Families to be Introduced to Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Misses Joan Allen and Barbara Allen, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of New York, long identified with Newport's Summer colony, are to be presented here this season during a dance which their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, will give.

The Misses Allen will be among the débutantes attending the dance for Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney next Friday night, which will be her coming out party.

The other débutantes of the season are Miss Catherine A. Morgan, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan; Miss Ethel M. B. Hartman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman; Miss Lucile Carter and Miss Olivia M. DeB. Gazzam.

Tennis at the Casino this morning brought many Summer residents and guests for the semi-final round in doubles for cups offered by the Newport Casino. J. Gordon Douglas and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden defeated William P. Burden and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Barger Wallach and Larry Taller defeated Thomas Ridgeway and Mrs. "Jones" 6—0, 4—6, 6—4. Finals tomorrow are between Douglas and Mrs. Burden meeting Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mr. Taller.

Among those watching the match were Mrs. Pembroke Jones, G. Liebert, the French Consul General at New York, with the Misses Liebert; S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Count R. d'Adhemar, Mrs. Joe R. Morrison, Mrs. Willard E. Cheadle, Marquis d'Polignac of France, George Brooke, Samuel Chew, Miss Louise E. Sands, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Kohn Hood, Mrs. John C. Gettings, Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, the Misses Joan and Barbara Allen, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Charles H. Whitman, Perry Belmont, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Raymond Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Joseph Harriman and T. Suffern Taller.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor of New York, gave a luncheon this afternoon, the guests being Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow.

Mrs. Whitman gave a tea later for Consul General Liebert and his daughters, Miss Liebert and Miss Alice Liebert, meeting Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador; Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador; Mrs. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

CLIMB MOUNTAIN IN AUTO.

Miss Cecilia Doelger Drives Car to Summit of Greylock Peak.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 2.—Miss Cecilia Doelger, daughter of Mrs. Peter Doelger of New York, who is passing the Summer at Wiaka, in Pittsfield, made an ascent of Greylock Mountain, the highest peak in Massachusetts, today, driving her automobile over the Cheshire foot trail to the summit. This was the first automobile to ascend this narrow and steep trail, and required three hours to climb ten miles from Cheshire Harbor. There were no mishaps. The brake shoes on the car were burned out, but otherwise the automobile stood the severe test of the 3,500-foot climb.

With Miss Doelger were Mrs. Frank Diamond of Philadelphia and Mrs. Frederick Kuser of New York. The party returned to Pittsfield over the Revell trail.

Mrs. John W. Rueffer, Mrs. Charles R. Gay, and Miss Edith Burtis of New York, guests at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, tramping through Ice Glen Ravine, in Bear Mountain, this morning, found large ice deposits in the gorge.

The Philadelphia Cricket Club will play the Lenox Club on Mrs. John E. Alexandre's lawn Saturday afternoon.

MISS MARY LYONS A BRIDE.

Weds Joseph A. Broderick of Washington in This City.

The marriage of Joseph A. Broderick, connected with the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C., and Miss Mary R. Lyons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lyons, took place at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart, 168th Street and Shakespeare Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Lennon, rector of the Church.

The bride, wearing a white satin gown draped with lace and a tulle veil, walked with her father, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Margaret A. Lyons, in pink georgette crêpe, with a blue satin hat, draped with pink. Mr. Broderick's best man was Thomas Scully of New York, and the three ushers were Frank White, John Judge, and William J. Lyons, the latter a brother of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, 900 Summit Avenue, which was served on the wide veranda encircling the house. Quantities of green vines and pink flowers decorated the verandas. Mr. and Mrs. Broderick will make their home in Washington, D. C.

WOMEN IN GOLF TOURNEY.

Bretton Woods Cottagers and Visitors Watch the Playing.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 2.—A women's golf handicap at Maplewood opened today with a record number of entries and a large gallery gathered to see the players drive off. The morning concert at Maplewood also attracted a large number of cottagers and visitors.

Mrs. Marshall Fox and John Schultz motoring from New York, Mrs. H. R. Diedel, and Mrs. F. P. King of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibbs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Houlton of Washington, A. Alexander and party of Philadelphia, and W. F. Reed and family of Chicago are arrivals by automobile.

The diners dansants, with dancing in the foret de danse adoining the cave grill, will be featured on Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the remainder of the season in addition to the regular dancing at 10:30 P. M.

The Profile Branch of the National Red Cross, working in the ballroom on Monday and Thursday mornings has already turned out more than 2,000 pieces of hospital supplies.

Miss Phyllis Shearson Engaged.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John Shearson of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to Charles E. Adams of Greenwich. Mr. Adams was graduated from Yale with the class of 1904. He is a member of the University, Racquet and Yale Clubs.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Andrews, David Andrews, Miss Kathleen Andrews, Miss Marjorie Andrews, Miss Helene Bauer, Mrs. J. Biscoe, Miss C. M. Biscoe, Miss Charlotte M. Biscoe, Miss Narda G. Donald, James P. Fell, Peter Fletcher, A. Harold Grier, Donald Hammond, Thomas Jarvis, Edward K. Keep, F. Perry, Major J. Russell, Professor Gilbert Murray, Lady Mary Murray, George C. Clark, George C. Riley, H. E. Southam, Mrs. C. P. Sprague, L. W. St. George, W. K. Wardner, Bishop White, W. P. Worsnop.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Gottfried Berglund, Mrs. Marie Bohm, Miss Ursula Bohm, Professor Otto Gallander, Arthur Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Halvorsen, Mrs. G. A. Kennedy, Miss Sophie Jansen, Countess Sylvia Knuth, Miss Eva Knuth, Miss Alice Newberg, Eugene L. Orvis, Dr. Robert Price, G. E. Sanna, Miss Clara Pherson.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla, Cuba, on the Munson Line steamship Munamar were:

Percy Brooks, Gerald Close, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gue, Miss Edna Menough, Mrs. Anna Moeton, Edwin Morton, Miss Josephine Reid, Mrs. Palmera Carvajal, Elmer Kowalk.

ROCK, FILM PIONEER, LEAVES $4,000,000

Bequest of $50,000 to Housekeeper, Who Files Petition Saying She Is Widow.

AGREES NOT TO FIGHT WILL

The Bulk of the Fortune Goes to a Son of the Testator by His First Marriage.

William T. Rock, one of the pioneers in the moving picture industry, and former President of the Vitagraph Company, who died at his country estate at Oyster Bay last Thursday, left an estate estimated at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, according to his will, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. A separate petition was filed with the will by Florence Wood, who is mentioned in the testament as the housekeeper of the testator. Under the terms of the will, she is to receive $50,000. In her petition she describes herself as "Florence E. Rock, widow of the testator," and agrees to the probate of the will. The bequest to her is made with the provision that, should she contest the will, she loses the $50,000. She agrees not to contest the will.

When an inquiry was made yesterday at the Brooklyn home of Mr. Rock, 1,290 Ocean Avenue, a woman who refused to give her name said Florence Wood was not known there as Rock's housekeeper.

"She is Mrs. Rock," said the informant, "and her name before she married Mr. Rock was Miss Florence Wood. She is now at her Oyster Bay home."

The bulk of the Rock fortune is left to John B. Rock, a son of the testator by his first marriage. Rock married twice. The first wife died, and he later married Miss Anna A. Patterson, an actress. They were divorced in 1907. She is not mentioned in the will.

To Mrs. May Louise Willatowski of Boston, a daughter of Mr. Rock by his first marriage, he gives $50,000. Her husband receives $25,000. There are three bequests of $1,000 each to old employes of the testator. John B. Rock, the son, is named as executor of the will.

Leaves $1,200 for Masses.

The will of Mrs. Eleanor M. Wetzler, who died on July 12, left twenty shares of stock in the Michael J. Adrian Corporation, a realty concern, in trust, to provide $1,200 for masses and for charitable purposes. When the sum has been paid, the stock is to be transferred to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. She gave her husband, Raymond A. Wetzler, the income from 330 shares of the Adrian stock, and left her interest in the estate of her father, George S. Adrian, and her mother to five brothers and two sisters.

SPORTS POPULAR AT PIER.

Polo Tourney, Golf, and Tennis All Draw Their Devotees.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—At the Point Judith polo tournament, which was continued here today, the match was for the Army and Navy cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia.

Among those present at the match were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, who motored here from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Legare of Washington, D. C., Mrs. John R. Fell, P. S. P. Randolph, Mrs. Alexander Brown of Philadelphia, and others of the villa colony.

Miss C. M. Hulbert of Middleburg, Va., has arrived here for the polo season, and has joined her brother, W. P. Hulbert, of the Miami Valley Polo Club at the Gladstone.

Tennis and golfing were popular diversions this afternoon on the fields of Point Judith Country Club, and the sports were followed by afternoon tea on the lawn.

Table reservations at the Cocoanut Grove, for the Hawaiian ball, which was arranged to take place in the Casino on Aug. 18, have been made by Harry B. Kane, Mrs. Irving H. Chase, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. John Carroll, I. J. Prickett, John R. Fell, Maurice Wood, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. J. Lawrence L. E. Emerson, Henry Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Talbot Hanan, Mrs. E. C. Tower, and Paul Schmidt, and Roland Spencer. The ball will be presented by Talbot Hanan for a New York ice fund.

A number of cottagers attended a sale and exhibition of the Aquidneck Industries, which took place this afternoon at Two Acres, the villa of Misses Elizabeth and Fanny Sinnickson of Philadelphia.

The annual lawn fête of the Baptist Church of Narragansett took place this afternoon, and numerous fancy wares were purchased by cottagers for charity.

DINNERS AT BAR HARBOR.

The D. H. Morrises to Give One for the Edwin Goulds.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will arrive on Aug. 11, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who will entertain a dinner party in their cottage on the following evening.

Miss Helen Draper will be hostess at a large dinner party to be given at the Hulls Cove Tea Room on Aug. 15. Mrs. Charles Wright was luncheon hostess at the Swimming Club yesterday afternoon.

William Grier Cook of New York arrived from Narragansett Pier yesterday. Miss Margaret Carnegie returned to New York yesterday after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

The date of the annual aquatic sports has been set for Aug. 15.

Mrs. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia will have charge of an entertainment for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital, to be held at the Casino on Aug. 21.

In conjunction with the putting competitions to be held on Mondays in August, there will be teas for the members and guests at the Kebo Valley Clubhouse.

Miss Dorothy L. Keeler Engaged.

Mrs. John S. Yergason of 845 Park Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lillian Keeler, to Harold Edward McCormack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. McCormack, also of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wodell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Adriance Wodell of 122 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Wodell was formerly Miss Helen Cecil Page.

TWENTY NURSES WALK OUT.

Complained of Food at Sanford Hall and Walk Away.

Twenty nurses left Sanford Hall, a private sanitarium in Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, where patients pay as high as $225 a week, late Tuesday evening. It is said they protested against the quality of food, the lack of table service, and their treatment by physicians attached to the institution.

It is said there are about thirty patients in the institution, and that seven night nurses stuck to their posts and refused to join the strikers.

Dr. Brown, head of the sanitarium, admitted that a number of nurses left Tuesday night, but said their places were speedily filled and that there was no trouble. Some of the striking nurses had been employed at the Hall for eight years.

CARNEGIE WELL, GOLFS.

Rumors of Ironmaster's Illness Denied at His Stamford Summer Place

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been living at the Anson Phelps Stokes place for the last two months, except when yachting, was reported to be in good health by a member of his household, who was told today of a rumor that Mr. Carnegie was seriously ill.

"Mr. Carnegie played golf about the lawns here today," he said. "Yesterday he was out in his yacht Surf. He spends most of his time on the yacht or playing golf, and the story of his illness is nonsense."

Mr. Carnegie chartered the 200-foot steel yacht Surf from John H. Hanan at Newport, R. I., earlier in the Summer. It is reported that he is soon to start on a trip up the New England coast.

Mrs. Elizabeth Overstreet Cuppy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Overstreet Cuppy, wife of Dr. Hazlitt Alva Cuppy, formerly editor of Public Opinion in New York, and cousin of the late Congressman Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, died last Thursday at the hospital in Lancaster, Penn., where she had gone for treatment for stomach trouble. She was born at Franklin, Ind., forty-seven years ago and was graduated both from Franklin College and Wellesley College, Massachusetts. After her marriage to Dr. Cuppy twenty-one years ago, they resided in Chicago for a time, later coming to New York, where they remained until six years ago, when business interests took him to Lititz, Penn. Mrs. Cuppy was associated with her husband in literary work. She was buried at her birthplace on Saturday.

Mrs. Eliza Tener.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Eliza Tener, widow of the late Hampden Tener, of 200 South Mountain Avenue, died in Battle Creek, Mich., on Monday. The news of her death was received in Montclair today. Mrs. Tener was the mother of Hampden E. Tener of Montclair, President of the Irving Savings Institution of New York City and one of the Trustees of the Carnegie Pension Fund. Mrs. Tener is survived by three other sons and three daughters.

Chief William E. Markwith.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Chief William E. Markwith, for the last nine years Chief of the local fire department, died last night at his residence, 36 Morton Place. Chief Markwith's service in the Fire Department covers a period of more than twenty-seven years. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and was born in Orange. In 1907 he was made Chief, succeeding the late Samuel J. Blair. Chief Markwith is survived by his wife and three children.

James S. Bralley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—James S. Bralley, 67 years old, for a quarter of a century a prominent factor in Ohio politics, died suddenly at his home late last night from apoplexy. He was recognized as a leader of the Foraker faction in northwestern Ohio. For many years he was a prominent figure in State conventions. He is survived by his widow, three sisters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY AUGUST QUEBE, a well-known hotel manager, died on Monday after a long illness, from a hemorrhage of the lungs, at his home, 1,551 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Quebe was formerly the owner of the Quebe, on Wythe Avenue, near Morton Street, Brooklyn, and was born in Bremen, Germany, forty-eight years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for many years. He is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. MARY CONNOR SHEEHAN, wife of John Sheehan, who is connected with the Brooklyn Sewer Department, died on Monday from a complication of diseases at her home, 451 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Sheehan was born in Cavan County, Ireland, fifty-nine years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-two years. She is survived by her husband, one son, one daughter, and two sisters.

Mrs. CHRISTINE HINRICHSEN, widow of Henry C. Hinrichsen, died on Tuesday at her home, 192 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year. She is survived by two sons, two grandchildren, and two brothers.

MANUEL MENDEZ, a manufacturer of cigars, died on Monday, after a long illness, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Mendez was born in Spain and was a member of Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks and the Masonic fraternity. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Mrs. CATHERINE WEINTZ MEEHLA, widow of Charles Meehla, died on Tuesday from apoplexy at her home, 1,349 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Meehla was born in Mannheim, Germany, seventy-three years ago, and is survived by one son, one daughter, and eleven grandchildren.

JOHN E. CONKLIN, 48 years old, of 444 Essex Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday, after a brief illness, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Conklin was born in Ulster County, but came to Brooklyn when young and settled on the old Duryea Farm in East New York, where he had lived ever since. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, a sister, and three brothers.

JAMES MURPHY, a Brooklyn Navy Yard employe, died on Monday at his home, 1,338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, from carcinoma. Mr. Murphy was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was 72 years old, and is survived by his wife, a stepdaughter, and fourteen grandchildren.

Mrs. SARAH ANN HENDRICKSON, widow of Peter Hendrickson, died on Tuesday from old age at the home of her son, the Rev. William H. Hendrickson, 60 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Jamaica, L. I., eighty-two years ago, and was for many years an active church worker. She is survived by three sons, a brother, and three grandchildren.

BERNHARD WILLIAM ISAACSEN died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases at his home, 156 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Augustinburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1875, and had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1881. He was a member of the Pedic Society and Union Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is survived by his widow and one son.

Mrs. MARGARETHA MAURER, widow of the Rev. Peter Maurer, for years pastor of the Edgewood Reformed Church, died yesterday at her home, 1,630 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, as the result of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. Maurer was born in Bavaria, Germany, seventy-five years ago, settled in Bath Beach forty-five years ago, and had lived there ever since. She is survived by three sons and four daughters.

Miss LILLIAN ROSE McKINNEY, daughter of Elizabeth McKinney, died at her home, 1,351 Prospect Park West, after a long illness. She was 18 years old and is survived by her mother, one brother, and one sister.

JAMES J. HANLEY, 48 years old, of 503 Park Place, Brooklyn, died on Sunday from apoplexy. He was born in Ireland and came to Brooklyn thirty years ago. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

MARGARET DRISCOLL, daughter of Henry F. and Catherine O'Donnell, died on Tuesday at her home, 227 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, in her twenty-seventh year. She was born in Brooklyn and is survived by her husband and one daughter.

LAWRENCE P. FAGAN, for many years a member of the Fire Department, died yesterday at his home, 75 Warren Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. JENNIE CLAFFEY CURTIS died on Tuesday after a brief illness at her home, 1,661 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. She is survived by three daughters and two sisters.

Miss MILDRED G. WALMSEY, daughter of S. Glenn Walmsey, died on Tuesday at her home, 3.7 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM SHIELDS, who had been City Sealer of Paterson, N. J., for the last ten years, died yesterday at his home, 94 North Sixth Street. Mr. Shields was 65 years old, and has been for years active in Republican politics in Paterson.

Mrs. FANNIE B. GOODMAN, widow of the late Bernhard Goodman, died yesterday at the home of her son, E. B. Goodman, 5 West Ninety-first Street. Mrs. Goodman is survived by one daughter in addition to her son. Interment will be Thursday in Philadelphia.

FRANK X. SCHIEMAN, formerly Assessor of Orange, N. J., died in Arlington, N. J., yesterday. He was a member of the Union Lodge, F. and A. M., and Live Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Orange.

GILBERT F. COSHLAND died yesterday at his home at 120 West Eighty-sixth Street in his sixty-ninth year. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son. Interment will be Friday in Beth-El Cemetery.

Mrs. HANNAH R. PHILLIPS, 71 years old, widow of the late George H. Phillips, died yesterday at the home of her son, G. Frank Phillips, at 1,114 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Phillips is survived by one daughter, Mrs. William P. Hutchings, and two sons, G. Frank and Charles P. Phillips.

JOSEPH E. MIDDLE, 54 years old, died yesterday in a private sanitarium. Mr. Middle was head of a wholesale dry goods firm at 377 Broadway for the last twenty-five years. He is survived by a brother, Simon M. Middle.

STEWARDS SOON GATHER.

Mayor Mitchel Will Address International Body Meeting Here.

Mayor Mitchel has consented to speak at the opening session of the International Stewards' Association, which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria from Aug. 7 to 10. Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures also will speak. The convention will be the most important one held by the stewards in years. Among other attractions there will be an exhibition of pure food products and labor-saving devices for the kitchen.

A ship has been chartered for the second day of the convention, when the stewards and their families will sail down the Hudson, up East River, and land at Witzels Grove, where an old-fashioned clambake will be held. On the third day reports will be received from W. Jungbiudt, Chairman of the Educational Committee; B. E. Butler, the official chemist; Arthur C. Hoffman, counsel for the association; Dr. J. J. Leppa, Surgeon General; H. N. Dalton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and E. H. Nies, editor of the association bulletin.

General Eagan Gets Wife's Estate.

The will of Mrs. Emma J. Eagan, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U. S. A., retired, who died at 214 Riverside Drive on June 20, leaves her residuary estate to her husband, and gives jewelry and personal effects to her daughters, Estelle E. Cole and Clara S. Hopkins, and her son, Charles Emmet Eagan. The estate is valued at $3,000.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WODELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Adriance Wodell of 122 East 82d St., New York, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Wodell was Miss Helen Cecil Page.

Married.

Brooklyn.

BRADLEY—HANSTEIN.—Aug. 1, Minnie W. Hanstein to Amos Bradley.

GILLUM—KOWSKI.—July 30, Dora Kowski to Adna Gillum.

WEBER—VAN VRANKEN.—July 29, Florence Van Vranken to Joseph J. Weber.

Died.

BELL.—Jennie M., daughter of the late Joseph and Maria Bell, Aug. 2, 1916, in Cleveland, Ohio. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNELL.—On Aug. 2, John Connell, in his 84th year, at his residence, 157 West 119th St. Funeral Friday morning. Requiem mass Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., 9 o'clock.

COOLEY.—Aug. 2, Ruth Elizabeth, infant daughter of Paul T. and Bessie Marsh Cooley, at their residence, 355 West 145th St. Funeral private.

COSHLAND.—After a short illness on Aug. 1 at his residence, 120 West 80th St., Gilbert F. Cosbland, in his 69th year. Beloved husband of Josephine D. Funeral services at Chapel Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

COX.—On Aug. 2, 1916, at New York City, in the 45th year of his age, Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Rowland Cox and Fanny Cummins Cox. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

DAVIES.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916, David Davies, in his 75th year. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. F. Bennett, 932 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

DEANE. — Monday, July 31, 1916, Jennie Deane, daughter of Samuel and Indiana K. Deane. Funeral services at her late home, 1,630 Bank St., Thursday evening, Aug. 3, 8 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—Lester. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Thursday af

LEADERS IN ACCORD IN CLOTHING STRIKE

New Agreement Drafted and Will Be Submitted to the Workers Today.

FEDERAL INQUIRY HALTED

Settlement Believed to Satisfy Strikers and 45,000 May Return to Work Monday.

On the eve of the beginning of a Federal investigation of the fourteen weeks' cloakmakers' strike, leaders of the manufacturers and strikers drafted yesterday another settlement agreement, which will be submitted to the rank and file of the workers today. Inasmuch as the new agreement, the leaders say, satisfies the complaints of the strikers which led to the repudiation of the first agreement last Tuesday, the prediction was freely made last night that it would be ratified at once, and that the 45,000 strikers would be back at work on Monday morning.

The new agreement was perfected yesterday afternoon following a series of three secret conferences between representatives of the manufacturers and the union. At the conferences the settlement plan which was repudiated by the workers last Tuesday was reshaped with an idea to meeting the objections the workers made against it, chief of which was that the manufacturers received too great power of discharge, and that there was no means of the settlement of disputes except by striking. After it was ratified by the conferees, led by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, and E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, it was voted to submit it to the membership of both sides. The union's Strike Committee ratified the agreement, and it was taken last night before the 500 shop Chairmen. There is said to be no doubt of its ratification by the individual manufacturers, who are anxious to reopen their shops, August being in normal times the busiest month of the season.

The hurried secret action of the leaders of both sides led to the conclusion that neither faction was anxious for the proposed Federal investigation of the fourteen weeks' strike.

The union leaders were to have reported to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, in the presence of the three Federal mediators, the results of efforts to end the strike, and why they failed. Shortly before 2:15 o'clock, the time set for making the report, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, notified Mayor Mitchel that he would like to have the conference postponed until Friday, when, he said, there might be something definite to report.

But Mr. Hillquit's message was too late for the Federal mediators to be notified. They went to the City Hall, but there were no union officials to confer with them. The mediators had a short conference with Mayor Mitchel, after which they left the City Hall, saying they had formulated no plans on which to proceed.

Although in the petition sent to President Wilson through Henry Morgenthau by a committee of thirty-five prominent New York business men, it was asked that the Federal Government attempt to establish a permanent plan of adjustment of disputes between the manufacturers and workers, Ethelbert Stewart, Chairman of the mediators, said that if they could end the strike they would regard their duty as done. When asked if the mediators would take any action if the two factions made peace between themselves, he said that if the presence of the mediators in New York hastened the end of the strike they would be glad they had come here. It seemed probable that the mediators would take no action at all until they had waited until Monday to see if the cloakmakers return to the shops.

At the headquarters of the United Coat Contractors' Association, 124 Delancey Street, it was announced last night that more than 300 clothing shops has locked out their workers, and that 25,000 makers of men's clothing were out. Officials of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association denied that 25,000 workers were out. Meyer Schoenfeld, labor adjuster for the association, placed the number at 5,000.

The lockout occurred because of a dispute between the contractors and the manufacturers as to whether the manufacturers shall pay the contractors the price of thread, and so far the union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have taken nothing but a neutral stand. The manufacturers fear the union may tie up the whole industry by a general strike. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Union, said yesterday, after a meeting with representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, that the manufacturers had expressed a willingness to guarantee the men an additional $1 a week.

HOLD ELOPERS IN CHICAGO.

George Wilkens and Helen Calhoun of New York Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Helen Calhoun, 18 years old, of New York, is held at the Clark Street Police Station annex and George Wilkins, also of New York, with whom she has been living at a Chicago hotel, is locked up at the Detective Bureau.

Miss Calhoun is said to be the daughter of a New York politician. Wilkins formerly was cashier at the Englewood Country Club, Englewood, New Jersey, and is charged with deserting his wife and child and embezzling $1,000 from the country club.

Wilkins was taken into custody at the Hotel La Salle. After his arrest he explained that Miss Calhoun was at the Hotel Hayes, Sixty-fourth Street and University Avenue, where they have been living. Miss Calhoun refused to discuss her family connections and her reasons for leaving New York.

G. F. Wilkins of Bennett Road, Englewood, N. J., was a bookkeeper of the Englewood Country Club, it was said by officials of that organization last night. They declined to discuss his arrest in Chicago.

COPIED WILL IS PROBATED.

Lawyer Wack, Beneficiary Under Later Document, Destroyed First.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 2.—A copy of the will of William G. Koeppen of Westwood, who died in April, 1915, was admitted to probate by Judge William Seufert in the Bergen County Orphans' Court here today. The copy was produced at the order of the court by Henry Wellington Wack, New York lawyer and author, who testified he had destroyed the original after Mr. Koeppen had made a later will under which Wack was the principal beneficiary. The later will was thrown out of court some time ago after testimony that it had been procured by undue influence.

The copy which was admitted to probate leaves out Wack entirely and distributes the estate, said to be worth $25,000, among New York friends of Koeppen. A new claimant appeared in court today in Arthur G. Koeppen of 186 Coles Street, Jersey City, who asserted he was a relative of the testator. He was advised to produce his proofs and assert his claim in a formal manner. None of those who benefit by the will is a relative of Koeppen.

Dyestuff Price Increasing.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—According to a new price list issued by the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company of this city, new prices for dyestuffs used in the silk business will be increased considerably over the prices quoted in the official October, 1915, list. Blue, in its various shades, suffers the greatest increase on the list. Dyestuffs which were bringing 50 cents per pound are now quoted as high as $10 per pound.

SHE CALLS POLICEMAN THIEF

Aphasia Victim Says Sergt. Norton Took Purse and $40.

Police Sergeant William P. Norton of the First Precinct, Newark, N. J., was ordered under arrest at 9 o'clock last night by Inspector Thomas J. Corbally on a charge of larceny. He will be arraigned in court today.

On the night of last June 27 a woman wandered into a drug store at High Street and Springfield Avenue, clad in a night dress and holding a small pocketbook in her hand. She had aphasia, and was sent to the City Hospital.

Last Saturday she recovered her memory. She was Mrs. Sophia Kirkowski of 66 Mercer Street, and she told the doctor and nurses she recalled having carried a pocketbook containing $40 on the night she wandered from home. She remembered a gray-haired old man telling her to hand it to the officer at the desk in the police station where she was taken on the way to the hospital.

Sergeant Norton said all the woman had with her was a doorkey, but Barney O'Rourke, doorman at the station, who answers the woman's description of a gray-haired old man, told Inspector Corbally Mrs. Kirkowski had a pocketbook, and he told her to give it to Sergeant Norton at the desk.

Norton has been ten years on the Newark police force, and has a wife and family at 104 Ridge Street.

JOHN D. BESTS LABOR.

Foreseeing High Farm Wages, He Installs Labor-Saving Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Before John D. Rockefeller went to Cleveland, recently, he saw there would be a scarcity of labor when haying time came around, and he ordered his superintendent to get the latest labor saving farm machinery. Now all the newest implements are being employed on his estate here.

There is no more pitching of hay, Mr. Rockefeller has a machine that will swing a load on a wagon in two minutes, and other machines equally as economical as time savers. He is many dollars ahead, for laborers' wages are at the highest point, and he has solved his harvesting problem.

It is expected hundreds of tons of hay will be in his barns by Aug. 15.

RETURN ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Cleveland Police Trustees Decline $200 for Pension Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—John D. Rockefeller can't pay any pensions for Cleveland policemen. The fund trustees won't let him. They voted at a meeting today to return $200 sent them as a gift from the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the largest stockholder.

The money was offered in appreciation of services rendered by the police during labor troubles at the local plant. The trustees decided that money from firms involved in labor troubles could not be accepted.

DROP IN COTTON EXPORTS.

2,310,814 Bales Less in Last 12 Months Than the Preceding Year.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Cotton exports during the cotton year ending July 31 were 6,232,094 bales, or 2,310,814 bales less than the previous year, according to H. G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Lower freight rates swelled exports during the last few months.

Northern mill takings for the season were 2,864,150 bales, or 19,058 bales less than the preceding year. Gross weight of bales was computed at 512.17 pounds—nearly five pounds less than last year.

Stock on hand at the close of the year was 538,171 bales, compared with 744,557 bales last year.

GLAD HE FAILED TO DIE.

W. J. Lehman of Canton Tried Suicide in Atlantic City Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—William J. Lehman of Canton, Ohio, attempted suicide at midnight tonight in his room at Schlitz Hotel here. He swallowed strychnine. He has an even chance for recovery. Lehman has the appearance of a wealthy man. He could not explain why he had sought to die, though he said he had changed his mind and was glad he had not been successful.

FIRE TRUCK RUNS OVER GIRL

Daughter of Head of Taxicab Association May Lose Leg.

Dorothy Topping, 7 years old, of 601 West 181st Street, daughter of Robert E. Topping, President of the Washington Heights Taxicab Association, was watching the arrival of fire apparatus at a small fire in 605 West 181st Street last night, when she lost her balance and fell from the curb to the gutter directly in the path of the motor tractor drawing Hook and Ladder 45. Before Gustave Rehder, the chauffeur, could stop the engine one of the wheels passed over both the child's legs.

Her father, who was standing nearby, rushed her to Washington Heights Hospital in an automobile, where the surgeons said she had fractures of both legs, one of which may have to be amputated.

Skirmish with Villa Bandits.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 2.—General Cavazos announced in a report to General Trevino to day that he had encountered the Villa band under Martin Lopez and taken three prisoners and some horses in a skirmish near Pahuarichic. He was continuing pursuit, he said. Colonel Lopez, a Carranza leader, sent a message from Camargo to the effect that his men under Colonel Carraizo had driven off a small band of Villistas in Arenomas, capturing a number of horses and rifles.

DELAY APPAM ARGUMENTS.

Federal Court at Norfolk Names Men to Appraise Seized Liner.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.—Appraisers were named by Federal Judge Waddill today to fix the value of the liner Appam preliminary to passing on a motion that the ship be turned over to her English owners under bond pending the appeal from the court's decision against the German prize crew.

Argument on the motion was postponed to await the arrival of Frederick L. Lehmann of St. Louis, who has been retained as counsel by the German Government.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German Embassy at Washington, came to Norfolk today for a conference with local counsel in the Appam case. Asked if he knew the submarine Deutschland had left Baltimore, the Prince said:

"So I've heard, but I have nothing to do with her."

"Do you think she will stop at Newport News?"

"I do not know," he replied. "I see no reason why she should, but I think that I would stop somewhere inside the three-mile limit."

Prince Hatzfeldt said Germany would continue to fight for the possession of the Appam.

GUARD ACCUSES EMPLOYER.

Says He Lost Job Because He Attended Summer Camp.

Accused of having discharged Benjamin Silverman, a Seargent in the Thirty-first Company of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, because of his absence from work to attend a Summer encampment, J. H. Hagelund, General Manager of the Blue Valley Butter Company at Twelfth Avenue and 131st Street, appeared in the Harlem court yesterday before Magistrate Groehl.

After an all-day hearing, in the course of which the defense brought in testimony to sustain a plea that Silverman knew that he had severed his connection with the company, Magistrate Groehl adjourned the court for both sides to present briefs. The hearing will be resumed in the Morrisania court on Aug. 10.

GIVES RECEIPTS FOR FINES.

Schumann-Heink Shortage Causes Reform in Paterson Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—When George Ollendorf of 172 Hillside Avenue, Newark, paid his fine of $4.75 for speeding to Recorder Young here today he received a receipt for the money.

"What's this for?" said Ollendorf. "A coupon or a premium?"

"No, that's a receipt for the fine you paid," said Clerk Grossi.

A new system of bookkeeping was inaugurated after Henry Schumann-Heink, son of the singer, was arrested for embezzlement when his funds as Police Clerk were found short. His mother made good the shortage. The receipt today was the first one given under the new system.

Constantinople's Fate

For two thousand years Constantinople has been the cause of some of the bloodiest wars that deluged Europe. Many publicists trace the present war to covetous longings for the Golden Horn and the Bosporus. Russia's steady advance through Asia Minor has this objective.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

August 3d Issue

Contains a remarkable map of the Armenian region conquered and sought by Russia, a striking new picture of Grand Duke Nicholas, pictures of Erzingan, just captured, and others of thrilling interest of the New Russian Army.

The Mid-Week Pictorial is a 24-page weekly publication, issued every Thursday, as a New York Times auxiliary: All in Rotogravure. It is on sale today, all news stands, 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. Every page of the Mid-Week is worth framing.

Issue of August 3d (On Sale Today) Has Other Stunning Features Besides the Russian, viz.:

Mecca, the Moslem Shrine

Think of Mecca being snatched from the Turks! Mohammed, whose coffin is said to float in the heavens, would burst his cerements did he but know. **THE MID-WEEK** has a beautifully illustrated and informing article on this historic city.

Saloniki, Founded by Philip of Macedon

Who knows the story of Saloniki, and how many can tell its relation to Mt. Athos, "The Holy Hill"? The deeds of Philip of Macedon are unrolled when this story is told. It is done in interesting style with superb illustrations in this week's **MID-WEEK.**

The German Navy in the North Sea

It is difficult to obtain German photographs. The **MID-WEEK** has in this issue a precious one, being a fine picture of a fleet of German Cruisers returning to its base. An inspiring picture showing that the German Navy is still to be reckoned with.

Many Other Pictures

There are many other pictures, showing the *most picturesque* and *historic phases* of the great war at all theatres of war, all *thrilling, gripping, full of battle action* and *worth preserving* in a frame.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

An Illustrated Weekly of 24 Pages, Issued Each Thursday, as a New York Times Auxiliary—All in Rotogravure

ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.....ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY
10 CENTS A COPY.....$5.00 A YEAR
TIMES SQUARE.....NEW YORK CITY

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Efforts to Fulfil Our Duty To the People of New York

To the People of New York City:

Our supreme duty is to prevent an interruption in the street railway service of New York.

A communication alleged to represent the demands of our men has been handed to the Mayor. This communication was signed by non-resident officers of an alien organization.

We have had no disputes with our men, and no communication from them. We shall, of course, however, confer with the Mayor, and—at any time—with our own men.

* * *

The canvass we have made convinces us that our men are loyal and wish to co-operate with us in maintaining service for the people of New York.

I addressed two large mass meetings of our men at the 99th St. and 50th St. car barns last night. At least 2,500 men were present. I told the men very frankly our position, and with great enthusiasm these men promised their support.

* * *

We have had a very happy family in the years in which I have been associated with the Management of these Companies, and no questions have hitherto arisen which could not be satisfactorily settled without necessity for outside interference.

In order that there may be no mistake on our part, however, as to the present attitude of our men, we have asked them to select by secret ballot a group of their fellow-employes empowered to discuss matters of common interest and to consider effective methods of maintaining uninterrupted the transportation service expected by the people of New York.

* * *

We are in no attitude of resistance toward our own men.

Our policy is and has been to work with them and to stand by them.

The sole reason why we feel it unwise that they ally themselves with an alien organization is that we—and they—are responsible to New York and to New York alone for maintaining without interruption from any cause the transportation service in this city.

* * *

The present tie-up on the Third Avenue Railroad is wholly due to the exigencies of a dispute in a neighboring community.

Alliance by New York street railroad employes with a foreign organization would mean that the transportation service of this City might at any time be interrupted without reference to conditions in New York, and solely to promote in some other city the interests of an organization in no sense responsible—as we are and as our employes are—to the people of this Community.

* * *

We recognize a peculiar obligation to our men, and we have felt that they should receive more than ordinary consideration.

As the Company has prospered, therefore, we have many times in recent years increased the wages of the men.

* * *

We now propose to go a step further in an effort to get closer to our men, and to protect the public against interrupted service.

We believe there are no subjects which may arise at any time which cannot be disposed of at a friendly conference between accredited and representative employes and ourselves.

In addition to considering with a committee of our employes any questions now at issue, we shall invite these representatives to join with us in perfecting a permanent plan for securing more effective understanding and co-operation between management and men.

* * *

We therefore appeal to the people of New York to co-operate with us and our loyal employes in working out a satisfactory and permanent solution of the relationship between management and men which shall be fair to all concerned, and which shall, above all else, protect the supreme right of the people of New York to enjoy—without alien interference—an uninterrupted transportation service.

New York Railways Company

Theodore P. Shonts

President.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Inventions Corp‹ Hobbs.
Re Kawamara.
Wright & Cobb‹ Royal Mail.
Chadeloid Chem Co‹ H B Chalmers Co (2)
Re Cabulo.
Clark‹United Booking Offices.
Walden‹Int Mfg Agency.
Korn & Foderst of Kompagniet‹Ship Lancing.
Shiphorst‹Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Panther Rubber Mfg‹ Feeney & Moss, Inc
Indiv Drinking Cup Co‹ Errett.
Edmonds‹Stern, Us‹Nat'l Surety Co.

Metal Arts & Crafts‹ Hudson Brass Wks.
Clendenin‹Thos A Edison, Inc.
Seidl Conn Co‹Wm Holmes Song Co.
Panther Rub Mfg Co ‹Feeney & Moss, Inc
Re Haritakis.
Us‹Freeman.
Same‹Sow Nong.
H Ward Leonard, Inc ‹Maxwell M Sales.
Bump‹Compagnie Gen'l Transp.
Indiv Drink Cup Co‹ Errett.
Rice‹Crescent Sand & Gravel Co.
Monserratt‹Aktien Transatl Mot Ship.
Autoplano Co‹Simplex Player Action.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Roberts‹Kapa (2.)
Marks‹Mills.
Bklyn Bank‹McElhinney.
Ambrozi‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Same‹Kemmerer.
Same‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Cordoni‹Kemmerer.
Same‹Mount Jessup Coal Co.
Blaglioli‹Kemmerer.
Lederman‹Dock Cont.
Karp‹Melinck.
Stein‹Middlesex Chemical Co.
Re D G Pecora Granolithic Pav Co.
Guild‹Guild.
Frackman‹Indep Mfg Co.
Kingsland‹Gerstner.
Flagler‹Browne.
McKinney‹O'Connor.
Robinson‹Burden, Jr, (2.)
Coppola‹Coppola.
Kahn‹Kahn.
Jaeger‹Waldron.
McCann‹Jacobs & Davies, Inc.
Boyle‹B H RR.
Marks‹David Mayer Brown Co.
Watkins‹Watkins.
Beltz‹Sokolski (2.)
Bednarik‹Beckmann.
Saracena‹Saracena.
Phillips‹P & D Co (2)
Wolfman‹Wolfman.
Stalle‹Staten Island Midland Ry.
Associated Lozier Purchasers, Inc‹ Harry S Haupt, Inc.
CNY‹Tosia.
Moffatt‹Hall.
Warburton‹same.
Ackerman‹Malchow.
Kessler‹Migdalsky.
Murphy‹McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Malone‹McCarthy.
Pirolo‹Baum (2.)
Salvaggio‹Cary.
Dairy Co.
Sanderovitz‹Ottenberg
Sagiacomo‹Franklin Brew Co.
Wasserman‹Lubelsky.
Beadleston‹Oatman.
Same‹Taylor.
PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Re Green‹Perricelli.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Ellen O. Stevens.
Wills for probate:
Mary Russell.
Anna H. Rogers.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Stevens‹Williams.
Kemble‹Williams.
Tomback‹Goldstein.
Schwarz‹Kaufman.
Forsyth‹Streeter.
Hansen‹Snow.
Randazzo‹Reichbart.
Chatsworth Tale Co‹ Van Tassel.
Finkelstein‹Kowsky.
Dempsey‹Moran Towing & Transf Co.
Syndicate Pub Co‹ Journal Pub Co.
Nicoll‹Moore & McCormack, Inc.
Meyer‹Saperstein.
Roeser‹Lipschitz.
Rapf‹The Fidelity & Casualty.
Fuerst‹Dorfman.
Goldstein‹Levenson, (2)

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Ortlieb—William W Pellett. Reilly‹Levy—Chas F Bostwick.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch J.—Re Sylvian Ortlieb—Wm W Hoppin.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bamberger‹Am H & L Co.
Miller‹Cooks.
Margolin‹Gerstle, Stengele‹Taylor.
Lubarsky‹F. E. Rosenbroch Co.
CNY‹Rubel Bros.
Hettkamper‹Hoffman.
Tarsen‹B'klyn Daily Eagle.
Rau‹Ehmann.
Herschmann‹Duschnes.
Brady‹Johnson.
Ulrich‹Klaber.
Cocks‹Dairy Machinery & Contg Co.
Seinecke, (Marie)‹ Shafrom.
Seinecke, (Ferdinand) ‹same.
Martha‹Martin.
Paladino‹Halberg.
Re Gorman.
Touckas‹Jamison.
Re Reiss Realty and Const Co.
Equit Life Assr Soc.
Honhouse‹Becker.
Robb‹Robb.
Re Rosenblum.
Seiner‹Seiner.
Hayes‹Hayes.
Martin‹Schwarting.
Re Priefield, (Clayton.)
Prior‹Prior, (2.)
Re Traphagen, (Hagerman, Atty.)
Osborn‹Cardeza.
Welch‹Welch.
Urquhart‹Urquhart, (2.)

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Helen S. Walkinshaw, Flora Marcus.
T. L. Hoover, Accounting of:
George Sparrow, Lena Stiftig, John Lee, William M. Howell, Christina B. Suttmeler,
Juliet Durand, Florence Synner.
Estates of:
Mary Caulfield, Ester Tepker, John McDonnell, Nathan Rosenberg, D. M. McLoughlin.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW York County. — JULIUS H. PRESTON, Plaintiff, against ALICE NIGHTINGALE CASE PRESTON and JULIUS H. PRESTON, JR., Defendants.—Summons.—Action to Annul a Marriage.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 4th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Post Office and Office Address, 48 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Alice Nightingale Case Preston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1916, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1916.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

PAUL E. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 48 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Eligible Lists for Various Positions in the Public Schools.

Temporary licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.
Meyer L. Kosloff.

BIOLOGY.
Dorothy M. Eloudel, Ethalyn Brown, Alice L. Dyer, Louise C. Kasper, Marion Katzenberg,
Irene Turk, Evelyn van Duyn, Marjorie E. Vroom, Helen E. Walther, Rosalie Weiss.

CHEMISTRY.
Joseph A. Babor, Paul G. A. Reynolds.

FREEHAND DRAWING.
Deborah Cherey,

ECONOMICS.
H. A. Grablowsky, Emanuel Harris, Henry Schultz,
Helen S. Lowitt, Susan Prink, Emdal Sibthorpe.

ELOCUTION.
Henry A. Manz, Alida H. Hamilton,
Anne F. Hamilton, Ellen T. King.

ENGLISH.
David H. Colin, Alexander J. O'Neil, Maxwell Popkin, M. Ethel Anderson, Mary G. Armstrong, Frances Beck, Francenia S. Child, Gladys M. Judge, Julia von B. Decker, Olive Dillon, Judith Epstein, Lillian R. Exstein, Hester F. Flynn, Edith L. Levy, Ruth Lewinson, Lillian Logan, Dorothy V. Miller,
Dorothy A. Mordert, Mercedes I. Moritz, Ethel Mullier, Mary A. O'Connor, Antoinette Petersen, Gladys Petersen, Sarah M. Price, Minnie H. Ransom, Gertrude Simpson, Dorothy Skinker, Rachel T. Stiles, Margaret K. Sivan, Wilhelmina M. Thoma, Josephine Truesdly, Esther Wallach, Florence Weinstein, Wilma B. Wood.

FRENCH.
Theodore S. Funk, Isidor Goldfarb, Isaac Kaplan, Gladys Barnes,
Eunice H. Hanhart, Miss G. F. Irwin, Rose Kantor, Augusta Lustgarten.

GERMAN.
Bertha M. Albrecht, Edith A. Dorsey, Pauline F. Kaczka, Beatrice H. Kahn, Maria A. Koestbacher, Antoinette T. Lang.
Selma Lewkowitz, Virginia S. Loewenstein, Florence Schmittmann.

MATHEMATICS.
Francis C. Hall, Morris Pike, Madeleine A. Batta, Sarah Berenson, Dorothy Campbell, Rosetta Chess,
Johanna Gallagher, Marian Shapiro, Lillian Simon, Marion E. Snedeker, Esther E. Walzer.

PHYSICS.
William A. Zuckerman.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
Henrietta Lally.

There have been placed, as of July 31, upon the eligible list of men holding License No. 1 the names of the following:

MEN.

C. W. Bushnell...81.71
L. R. Saxon....80.85
Harry Cohen ...80.55
David H. Colin...80.11
Henry Harap ...80.01
M. Grossman....79.86
M. L. Kosloff....79.31
B. Jaffe 78.90
N. Singer 77.78
C. L. Rosenzweig..77.01
N. Weinstein ...76.43
J. J. Bracken...76.15
A. J. Tinsley...75.72
A. R. Campbell..75.72
P. Shapiro 75.22
J. Grosfeld 75.05
S. Friedman 74.74
R. Blazej 74.42
F. Battistella...74.29
J. Havender, Jr..72.44
Solomon Wolf...72.40

WOMEN.

I. S. Schaffer..90.76
G. Simpson 90.05
R. Alderman....80.60
C. Brennan 88.50
R. Goldstein ...87.96
A. Epstein 87.23
M. Shapiro 86.85
E. A. Foster....86.80
Dora Falk 86.60
Sadie Lubin 86.31
M. C. Kasper....86.13
M. C. Brennan...86.10
A. J. Conklin...86.06
M. C. Brown....85.90
Cora Strasser ...85.60
V. B. Ribbeson..85.40
C. Lowenthal ...85.35
M. M. Healy....85.30
G. M. Campbell..85.10
R. Bienhogen ...85.00
F. Weltsen 84.99
E. Goldstein ...84.91
Iona Cook 84.86
R. C. Boylan....84.40
G. M. Hoerle....84.35
P. Hanover 84.41
E. E. Hoffmann..84.40
A. Cohen 84.10
E. M. Henry....84.05
Rose Karp 83.70
Fannie Thuor ...83.75
K. Conovitz 83.73
S. Berenson....83.71
E. Phillips 83.60
J. Richman 83.55
E. W. Cole.....83.30
M. C. Heffern...83.25
L. E. Opitz.....83.25
J. Lahm 83.16
M. Katzenberg ..83.05
J. E. Clark....83.04
F. S. Haussmann..82.95
A. Cooperstein...82.85
E. M. Schaefer..82.81
Sadie Reiner....82.80
F. Lindenfeld...82.80
A. Joachem 82.80
A. H. O'Reilly..82.80
C. A. Rehfeldt..82.80
Bertha Smith ...82.70
M. Levine 82.70
J. M. Bishop....82.51
A. E. Abernethy..82.41
L. Simon 82.35
K. P. Feickert...82.30
A. C. Ohlson....82.23
Oliva Dillon 82.16
H. F. Berenson..82.15
C. A. Diedsch....82.00
L. H. Dreichling-er 82.00
L. M. Gretsch...81.96
Simone 81.90
Rose Wagner....81.88
Ray Kaplan 81.75
S. Braunstein...81.66
K. Horn 81.61
M. E. Hickey....81.51
M. Grossman ...81.50
A. L. Dyer 81.38
F. M. Corry....81.33
E. V. Alexander..81.26
F. Bachrach 81.23
E. Glickman 81.20
E. M. Wimpress..81.20
Sadie Citron ...81.16
E. Bernstein ...81.08
R. Harrison 81.06
M. Polakoff 81.06
L. Goldberg 81.03
M. McCormick...81.03
T. Schloss 81.02
A. M. Ebling....80.93
H. Eisenstadt...80.91
Harriet May 80.90
M. M. Warburton 80.76
Sadie Raben....80.70
Bertha Beutler..80.68
N. E. Davies....80.66
M. A. Fitzpatrick 80.60
Mildred K. Fox..80.60
E. L. Bartel....80.58
Gladys Petersen.80.58
Eva Goldberg ...80.50
B. M. Hill 80.44
Ethel Muller ...80.29
Helen S. Lowitt..80.23
Ruby Frisch 80.21
Rosetta Chess...80.20
Esther Bikoff...80.16
Lillian Logan...80.16
M. H. Coyle.....80.13
A. J. Conklin...80.06
M. C. Brown....85.90
Cora Strasser ...85.60
V. B. Ribbeson..85.40
C. Lowenthal ...85.35
M. Healy.

$50,000
Grand Rapids Ry. Co
First Mortgage Three-Year 5% Gold Bonds
Due June 1, 1919
Price 99¾ and interest

$50,000
Union Ry. Gas & Elec. Co
Three-Year 5% Gold Notes
Due April 1, 1919
Price 99 and interest

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Baltimore, Md., 4s
South Carolina 4s
Rochester, N. Y., 4¼s & 4½s
Port of Seattle 4½s & 5s
Tacoma, Washington, 5s
Prices and full particulars on request for Circular AG-24
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco Cleveland

Tax Exempt in New York State
Long Island Lighting Company
First Mortgage 5s due March 1, 1936
The company operates in over twenty-one communities, principally in Suffolk County, New York, serving a permanent population of over 75,000.
The net earnings of the company are at the rate of over 2½ times the bond interest.
The bonds, secured by a first mortgage, are further protected by a Sinking Fund of 1% and an Improvement Fund of 1%, both now operative.
Price 97 and interest, yielding 5¼%.
Descriptive Circular on Application.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

August Bond Circular
A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Small Investments May Be Made Conveniently Under Our
Partial Payment Plan
Send for our free Booklet "A," which describes in detail the operation of this plan.
Degener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street Phone 2340 Rector

For Sale
1000 sh. All Package Grocery Stores
Common
DIRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak — Crop Scare, Labor Troubles, and New Motor Competition.

The stock market had its first real crop scare yesterday. That was not the only influence which carried prices downward, but it was one of the chief of them. Concern over the talked-of railroad strike was still playing a part in causing hesitation among buyers and in tempting bears to greater activity, and in a special group of stocks, the motor shares, a reason, or at least excuse, for heavy selling was found in the new reduction in the price of the Ford car. The action of these issues suggested that there still existed a weakly held long account in these stocks which was built up during the speculation which accompanied the talk of a great automobile merger which was proposed and then abandoned. In some parts of the list, including the motor group, there was a considerable increase in activity, but elsewhere there was stagnation, and the day's total got only a little above that of the previous day.

Wheat rose over 7 cents a bushel. Damage by rust, which presumably lost nothing in the telling, was the immediate incentive for the speculation which brought this large advance. That was not a new influence in the wheat market, which has been much agitated of late over the reported damage in the Northwest and in Canada, but it was not until yesterday that the movement in that market assumed proportions which caused it to exert its traditional influence upon the prices of stocks. The showing made the day before yesterday in the Government's cotton report supplied a similar argument, bullish on agricultural commodities and bearish on stocks, and each helped yesterday to give greater market effect to the other. Cotton prices themselves, however, added only moderately to the rise which followed the publication of the Government's report on Tuesday.

Not because they were associated except remotely, but because of a certain association of ideas, the threatened strike on New York City traction lines increased the market force of the more remote danger of a general railroad strike. The movement among railroad stocks which attracted most attention among traders yesterday was not, however, directly associated with threatened labor troubles. The reaction of considerably over a point in Union Pacific was facilitated by the general tendency of the day, but was more specifically due to the revision of the previous day's rumors regarding a distribution, which was enforced by the more specific information on this matter which the Street had before it yesterday.

More specifications regarding the new war orders which are now coming to this market were supplied by yesterday's news, but whatever effect these exerted upon the market was negative, for the stocks of munition making companies declined along with most other issues. It is just as well, perhaps, that the market should accept the placing of these war orders sedately, for it would from no point of view be desirable to have a repetition of the wild speculation in the war stocks which occurred last year, and the after effects of which were felt in the market for a long time. The general railroad strike is likely to be a danger only in prospect. It is extremely improbable that it will ever happen. So far as the crop scare is concerned, there seems no doubt that a considerable amount of damage is being done, but only by the best of good luck, from their point of view, will those who are placing the highest estimates on the extent of the damage escape the humiliation of having been overzealous in predicting evil.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	5%	5	5	5%

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

TIME.

60 days ..... 2½@2¾ | 5 months 3%
90 days ..... 2¾ | 6 months ..... 3¼@4
4 months 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3%
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.81⅛	71.81⅛	71.81⅛	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Paris	5.1826	5.91¾	5.90¾
Berlin	95.28	71.81⅛	71.87½
Switzerland	5.1826	5.29¼	5.28⅝
Greece	19.295	19.37	19.42
Russia	51.43	30.35	30.50
Italy	5.1826	6.42½	6.42
Austria	20.26	12.35	12.40
Scandinavia	26.73	28.70	28.75
Spain	19.20	20.10	20.15
Holland	40.19	41.37½	41.43⅜
China—			
Hongkong	....	50.25	50.85
Shanghai	....	70.00	69.00
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.37½	50.50
Yokohama	49.84	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	41.65	41.70
Rio	32.44	24.30	24.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial.—	
90 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $822,480,658; balance, $43,012,601; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $590,558.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .9325.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, unchanged; in New York, 64c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$290,238	$15,817,918
Ord. int. rev. receipts	1,622,156	33,776,487
Income tax	79,580	7,879,330
Miscellaneous	102,882	6,231,060
Total receipts	$2,184,857	$63,725,403
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	161,329	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	6,866,270
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	156,945	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	.....	10,268,693
Expenditures	2,023,528	70,591,679

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.87½	38.37½	....	38.50
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	8.87½	....	9.02½	....
Antimony	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	107	0	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	104	0	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot	167	15	0	167	5	0
Tin, futures	168	0	0	168	0	0
Spelter	50	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	7	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	360,642
Same day last year	658,373
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	94,885,073
Same period last year	78,548,880
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	139	300	Adams Express	137	137	137	137	−2¼
63	66	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	+1
17½	17¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	...
20	21⅜	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ¼
69¼	70	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	71	71	70	70	− ¾
87⅜	88	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90	87⅜	87⅝	−1⅝
195	198	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	195½	195½	195½	195½	+ ½
54¼	54⅞	6,300	Am. Can	55¼	55¼	54	54⅜	+ ⅝
109¼	110½	100	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
57½	58	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	59¼	59¼	57½	57½	−1⅝
52½	53½	20	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53½	52⅝	52⅝	− ⅝
98⅞	102	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
53½	53⅝	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	54	54½	53½	53½	+ ½
27	27½	400	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	− ⅜
18½	19	100	Am. Linseed	18¼	18⅝	18½	18½	...
67	68	9,000	Am. Locomotive	69¾	69¾	67½	67⅝	−2⅝
7	8	100	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	− ½
92	92¼	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93⅜	93⅜	92¼	92¼	−1⅝
110½	111½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
93	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
50½	51½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52	51	51½	− ⅛
109⅛	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	−1½
120¾	122½	110	Am. Tel. & Tel	123⅜	123⅝	123⅛	123⅝	+ ⅛
217¼	218	500	Am. Tobacco	220	220	217¼	217¼	−4½
107	108¼	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	−1½
27	28	300	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	27½	27	27	+1
31½	32	4,100	Am. Zinc L. S	34	34	31½	31½	−2½
62	67	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	63	63	61¾	61¾	−1⅞
78½	78¾	2,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	79	79¼	78½	78½	− ¾
67¼	68	14	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	...
102	102⅛	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¾	102¾	102	102	− ½
98⅞	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
110½	112½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111	111	111	−1
62	63	600	At., Gulf & W. I	63½	64	63	63	− ¼
70¾	70½	7,550	Baldwin Loco	73⅜	73⅝	70⅜	70⅜	−1⅝
104	105½	400	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅜	105⅝	105	105	− ½
85¾	85¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	85½	85⅜	85⅜	−1⅛
73	74½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74	74	74	74	− ¼
430	440	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	435	435	435	−4½
84	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¾	84¾	81⅜	84¾	...
64¾	65	4,900	Butte & Superior	68¾	68¾	65	65	− ⅜
17⅞	18¼	200	California Petrol	18¼	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
174½	175	5,500	Canadian Pacific	176	176	174½	175	−1¼
54¼	54½	400	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	...
101	101½	2,700	Chandler Motor	104	104	100¾	101	−4
54¼	54½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
95	95½	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96	95¼	95¼	− ¾
127	129	212	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	−1⅝
18	18¼	4,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	18⅜	17½	18	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	500	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	− ¼
47	47½	500	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	47	47	− ¾
43	43½	2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44	43	43	− ¾
135	136	2,000	Consolidated Gas	135¼	137	135	135¼	+ ¼
94	95	300	Continental Can	95½	95½	95⅛	95⅛	−1⅝
13½	14	100	Corn Products Ref	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
68	68¼	7,400	Crucible Steel	69½	69¾	68	68	−1⅝
116	118	300	Crucible Steel pf	116¾	117½	116	117½	+1½
221	225	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	222	222	220½	222	− 2
57½	58	3,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	59	59	57½	57½	−1¾
94¼	95	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	− ¼
33	34	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅝
138	139¼	10	Detroit Edison Co	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	...
44	44½	200	Distillers' Secur	44½	44½	44	44	− ⅝
5¼	6	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
34⅞	35	1,800	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	− ¼
51½	52	400	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+ ¼
300	316	20	General Chemical	315	315	315	315	...
167¼	168	400	General Electric	169⅜	169⅞	167½	167½	−1½
113¾	115	400	General Motors pf	115¾	115¾	113½	113½	−1½
71¼	71⅝	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	72⅝	71¼	71⅜	−1¼
113½	114	100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
80¼	81	100	Granby Consol	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ½
116¾	117	2,600	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅝	116⅞	117	− ⅛
44¼	44½	40	G. N. certs.ore prop	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	− ¼
46	46½	200	Greene-Cananea	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46½	...
102½	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	...
47⅜	47½	1,200	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	47½	47½	− ⅝
40	43	300	Int. Agricultural pf	41¼	41¼	41	41	− ⅝
25¾	25⅝	8,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t r	26¼	26⅝	25	25¾	−1
86¼	86¾	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar pf tr	88⅜	89¾	86¼	86¾	−1⅝
43¾	44⅛	1,200	Int. Nickel	44	44⅜	43⅞	44⅛	...
14⅜	14½	100	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
66	66½	700	Int. Paper pf	66	66⅝	66	66	− ⅛
83¾	84	800	Jewel Tea	84	84⅜	83	84	+1
24⅜	25	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
59	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	59	59	59	59	...
44½	44¾	2,900	Kennecott Copper	45	45⅛	44½	44½	− ¾
70	70½	100	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	...
43¾	44	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	43⅛	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	− ¼
77¼	77½	300	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
127⅛	130	100	Louisville & Nash	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ¾
81	81½	100	Mackay Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
67⅜	68	600	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67½	− ⅞
77¼	77¾	23,000	Maxwell Motors	80½	81¼	77⅜	77⅜	−3⅝
85½	86	300	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	87	87	86	86⅛	−1⅝
58	58½	300	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	58	58	57½	57½	− ½
61	62	200	May Dept. Stores	62	62	61½	61½	− ½
95	95¼	23,400	Mex. Petroleum	97⅝	97⅝	95	95⅛	−3⅛
33¾	33½	100	Miami Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	−1⅛
5	6	500	Minn. & St. Louis	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	− ⅞
122	123	400	M., St. P. & S. M	125⅞	125⅞	122	122	−2
3½	4	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	...
5	5⅜	1,900	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4½	5¼	500	Do., tr. rects	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ¾
119	121	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	...
22	22½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stmp	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	− ½
62½	63	600	National Lead	63⅛	63¼	63	63	...
17⅛	17¾	1,100	Nev. Cons. Copper	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	...
126	128½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	129	129	129	129	...
103¼	104	1,900	N. Y. Central	104	104	103¼	103¼	− ⅜
32	35	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
58	61	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 2d pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	−1½
50¼	51	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	59⅝	60	58¼	58¼	−1⅝
25⅞	26¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
22	24⅞	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	...
128	129	700	Norfolk & Western	129	129	128½	128½	...
88¾	90	100	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L	90	90	90	90	...
110⅜	111	4,000	Northern Pacific	111⅜	111⅞	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
33¼	36	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	...
55⅞	56	5,536	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
101	102	200	People's Gas (Chi.)	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
39	40	300	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
78	81	100	P., C., C. & S. L	80	80	80	80	−1
26½	28	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
26½	28	500	Pitts. C. cfs of dep	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
100⅝	102	100	Pitts. Coal pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
47½	48	200	Pressed St. Car	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	...
42	43	300	R'way Steel Spring	43	43	43	43	...
22¾	23	1,200	Ray. Cons. Copper	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	12,200	Reading	95¼	95⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+1⅝
44	44½	100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1⅛
46¾	47	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46¾	− ⅝
109	110	100	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¾
15¼	15¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
37⅜	37¾	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
200¾	201	300	Sears, R'buck & Co	200¾	200¾	199¼	199½	− ⅞
26	28	300	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	...
42	44	100	Sloss-Sheff. St. & I	43	43	43	43	−1¾
98⅜	98⅝	1,100	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98	98	− ⅛
185	188	300	South P. R. Sugar	185	185	183	183	...
23¾	23¾	800	Southern Railway	23¾	23¾	23	23	− ⅛
67⅛	67¾	100	South. R'way pf	67⅛	67¾	67¼	67¼	− ⅛
123¾	123	31,300	Studebaker Co	127½	127½	122⅞	123	−4⅛
24¾	25	1,400	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	−1⅛
191	193	1,500	Texas Co	195	195	191⅞	191⅞	−3¼
61¼	61½	600	Third Avenue	61½	62	61⅜	61⅜	− ⅝
101	101	100	Underwood T'w'ter	99½	99½	99½	99½	+2½
3,700	3,800	3,700	Union Bag & P. Co	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
700	705	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	41	42	41	42	+1¼
18,100	18,200	18,100	Union Pacific	139½	139⅞	137¾	137¾	−1⅝
500	500	500	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	−1⅜
5,710	5,800	5,710	United Cigar Stores	99¾	101¼	99	99	− ⅞
100	120	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	119	119	119	119	+2
6,500	6,600	6,500	United Fruit	157¾	160¾	158½	158½	+ ⅝
16,000	16,100	100	Un. R'ways Invest	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	1,300	100	U. S. Express	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
12,000	13,000	12,000	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	110⅞	110⅞	106¾	106¾	−4
700	800	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
1,100	1,200	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
300	400	300	U. S. Rubber	53¾	53¾	52¾	53	+ ⅜
100	200	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	...
1,100	1,200	1,100	U. S. Sur. R. & M	68	68	68	68⅜	− ⅝
21,900	22,000	21,900	U. S. Steel	87	87	86	86⅝	− ¾
300	400	300	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
1,500	1,600	1,500	Utah Copper	77½	77½	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
500	600	500	Va.-Caro. Chem	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	−1¼
300	400	100	Va.-Caro. Ch. pf	111	111	110¾	111	+3
700	800	700	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	− ¼
200	300	200	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	...
200	300	200	West. Union Tel	93	93	93	93	...
3,100	3,200	3,100	W'house (E. & M.)	57⅜	57⅞	56⅜	56⅜	−1⅝
200	300	200	Wheeling & L. E	4	4	4	4	− ½
500	600	500	Wheel. & L. E. pf	5	5	5	5	− ½
31,700	31,800	31,700	Willys-Overland	53½	53¾	51½	52	−4½
200	300	200	Willys-O'land pf	105	105	104	104	−2
900	1,000	900	Wis. Central	52½	52⅝	51	51	−1
400	500	400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	136½	136½	136	136½	− ½

LONDON MARKET CONFIDENT

Money and Discount Rates Easy—American Securities Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

Business was narrow on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was confident. Foreign bonds were firm, Kaffirs advanced on Cape buying and Russian mining and oil shares were in good demand. Home finds ceased off under realizing by small holders and shipping shares were quieter and mostly easier. American securities ruled quiet and closed steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 65 centimes.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4⅛	4.45 4.25
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	@4¼	4.45 4.25
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.65 4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.00 4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.00 4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.38 4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.00 4.70
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.38 4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.88 4.48
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		4.40 4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.65 4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.55 4.38
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.40 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.38 4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'26	4		5.00 4.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.00 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60 4.40
Norfolk & Wes.	1916-'24	4½		4.40 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.38 4.12
Penn. Gen. Fr't.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.65 4.40
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.20 4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5		4.75 4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'29	4½		4.60 4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@6	4.65 4.40

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Speculation in Commodities.

It is not entirely because people are satiated with speculation in stocks that the stock market is idle. The zest for it continues, but just now its outlet is found in the grain and cotton markets instead of securities. Many of the professionals have quit tr

New Amsterdam Gas Company

(Consolidated Gas Company of New York.)

First Cons. Mortgage 5s

DUE JANUARY, 1948.

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE.

This company supplies, under perpetual franchises, City of New York with gas. It is by far the most valuable of all the gas properties owned by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Price at Market to yield about 4.90%

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

A Conservative Investment With an Attractive Yield

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bond

This issue is secured by a first lien on property valued at more than double the amount of bonds outstanding.

The net earnings of the Company are more than 2½ times the total bond interest charges.

The Company operates Electric Light and Power plants in eight thriving communities in three Middle West States.

Price and full particulars on request for Circular I. M.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co

Incorporated

61 Broadway, New York

BOSTON BUFFALO

100 Share Lots Odd Lots

Facilities adequate for both large and small investors. Odd Lot Booklet E-19, sent on request, describes

Partial Payment Buying

HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

Will Buy

25 Amer. Chicle Pfd.
50 Bronze Metals Pfd.
25 General Baking Pfd.
200 International Pow. Com.
$15,000 Int. Agri. Corp. 5s, 1932
50 Ft. Wayne & Jackson Pfd.
100 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.
100 St. Jos. & Grand Isl. Stks.
200 Sonoma Magnesite
50 Vulcanite Portland Cem't

DIDRICHSEN & CO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

HOW you can safeguard the future of your children through consistent saving in $100 Bonds. Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. 1, "A $1000 Bond for Your Boy."

John Muir & Co

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York

426 St. & Broadway, 125th St. & Lenox Av. 59th St. & Mad. Av. 26 Court St., B'klyn. 105 West 42d Street. 810 Broad St., Newark

Members New York Stock Exchange.

City of Lima, Ohio

4½% Coupon Water Bonds

Due $10,000 Each Year, 1920 to 1930. Legal for New England Savings Banks and Trust Funds. Acceptable for Postal Savings Deposits.

Not Debt 1% Population Over 40,000.

Price on application.

Cummings, Prudden & Co.

111 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 5452.

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

WANTED

West. Va. Trac. & El. 6s
International Paper 6s
National Starch 5s

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Great Northern Paper

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4061 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St. New York

Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust

Telephone 5969 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
1,900	Cities Service	299	280	298	300
	750 Cities Serv. pf.	85¾	85	85½	85½
275	Commonw. Pr.	64¾	64¼	64¾	64⅝
425	Comm. Pr. pf.	85½	85	84½	85½
150	Ohio Cities Gas.	65¾	64¼	64¾	66
100	Ozark Pow.-W.	49	46	46	49
410	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	40½	39½	39½	40¼
90	Toledo Traction	47	46½	46⅝	47½

BONDS.

$30,000	Gr. R. Ry. 1st 5s, 1919	99⅞	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
25,000	Mich. Lg. 5s, '46	99¼	99¼	98½	99⅓
15,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, 1919.	98¾	98¾	98½	99

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction	367	371
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. part.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92¾	93
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	70	79
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	100	101¾
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	96	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit, pf.	85	87
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88¾	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction	40	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power	13	15
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	86¼	87¼
Northern States Power pf.	98	98¾
Northern Texas Electric	67	82
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Pacific Gas & Electric	89¾	90
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	89
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	80	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅞	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	90	95
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84⅞
†Southern California Edison	91	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107½
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¼
Tampa Electric	134	138
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	11
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	86
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	68	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	97
Central Mill. Lt. 5s.	95	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	98¾	..
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	90¾	97¾
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99¾	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	93
Great Lake Power 6s, 1923-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	99¼	99½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98	100
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98½	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96¼
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½
U. G. E. 1st 5s, 1926.	113	115
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93

Irving National Has $90,005,685.

The Irving National Bank reports deposits amounting to $90,005,685, as of July 31, a record never reached before by the institution. Total assets were $102,269,162, of which $59,367,334 consisted of cash in its vaults, with the Federal Reserve Bank and correspondents, call loans and paper eligible for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Bank. Of the balance $30,130,981 consisted of loans and discounts due within six months. The immediately available assets, with those which could be converted into cash within six months, amounted to $89,498,315, nearly equal to the deposits.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Jackst Con.	.06
Best & Belcher	.07	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.08	Savage	.06
Confidence	.18	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.67
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.		D'field Daisy	.62
Belmont	4.00	Florence	.45
Halifax	.60	G'field Con. M.	.86
Jim Butler	.85	G'field Merger	.07
McNamara	.05	Jumbo Exten.	.74
Midway	.15	Kawanas	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.25	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.03
Rescue	.80	COMSTOCK DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	.50
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.06
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.33
Booth	.13	Rochester Mines	.07
C. O. D.	.08	Round Mountain	.45
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8½	17½	Isabella	17¼	17¾
Elkton	12	14	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	65	75	U. M. G.	8¼	9
Golden C.	205½	209	McKinney	26	33
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Portland	160	166
Granite	66	69	Vindicator	210	215

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, is to be added to the board of the rehabilitation company and another Director, residing in New Jersey, the company's place of incorporation, is to be chosen. The changes will increase the number of Directors from fifteen to seventeen.

Pacific Lighting Corporation yesterday declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend on its common stock, with an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to the list Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., $7,972,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1987, stamped as to non-payment of Federal income tax.

United Public Utilities, through the Guaranty Trust Company, has asked for tenders to Aug. 8 for sufficient of its first lien 6 per cent. collateral bonds to exhaust $76,137 now available for the sinking fund.

Calumet and Hecla has called for payment the notes issued in part payment of the Bigelow properties. The original issue was $8,500,000, of which only about $400,000 is now in the hands of the public. Payment will be made on Aug. 18, the annual interest day.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $784,000 State of Mississippi 4½ per cent. bonds, due $40,000 annually from July 1, 1921 to 1928 inclusive, and $184,000 in 1936.

J. Frank Howell of the Consolidated Stock Exchange has begun the issuance of a small magazine called "Questions and Answers."

John I. Mange, formerly Vice President of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, has been elected Vice President of the J. G. White Management Corporation.

STEEL PRICES MAY ADVANCE

Reports Indicate Rise Due to Renewed Domestic Buying.

Steel trade reports this week indicate that further price increases may result from renewed buying, largely from domestic manufacturers. It now appears as though the hesitation of consumers of this country to buy last month because they thought prices might recede shortly was immediately taken advantage of by foreign purchasers who hurried their orders in. The Iron Trade Review says:

It is believed there are many domestic consumers who must cover themselves for the next six to nine months, who have been holding off awaiting lower prices, but the period beyond which they cannot safely delay their purchases now is approaching in view of the extended condition of mill deliveries. That higher rather than lower prices seem likely is shown by another advance by the Steel Corporation this week of $2 a ton in steel bars, which is to be followed by further rises in wire products and plates. The problem of the moment and for the next six months to come, according to leading steelmakers, is to distribute their output so that consumers may not be handicapped by shortages of material.

The Iron Age says:

The effect on the situation of war buying on a scale greater than was counted on a few months ago is becoming the foremost issue in the domestic steel market. Steel producers point not only to the large scale of the new buying for the Allies, but to the accumulating world demand for steel apart from war uses, which this country must satisfy if the war goes on another year or more. In the face of the abstention of many consumers from the market, and the active efforts of some, for lower prices, as in the case of implement makers, the steel makers are less inclined to make concessions than in June and early July.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	98	98⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99¾	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1919	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101⅛	2.25
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅝	99⅜	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅜	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1919	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅞	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. Pac.	4	July 10, '18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	97½	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.20
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99¼	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.57
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99⅝	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '18	101½	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅝	101¼	5.73
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	98¾	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¼	97½	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '20	98⅝	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¾	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. Co.		Feb. 19, '19	95¼	96	6.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El.					
Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	..
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98½	98¾	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Starting with special weakness in the automobile stocks, softness gradually extended to the general list on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. At the end of the day there were net declines of very substantial proportions in many instances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chal.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	71½	71½	71½	71½
60	Am. H. Sugar.	88⅜	89¾	87½	88
280	Am. Can.	55¼	55⅞	53¾	54
170	Am. C. & Fdy.	58⅜	58⅝	58	58¼
30	Am. Hide & L.	54¼	54½	54½	54½
140	Am. Ice Secur.	27	27¼	26¾	27
1,240	Am. Locomotive	69¼	69⅝	67½	67⅝
80	Am. Smelting.	93⅝	93¾	92½	92⅝
80	Am. Zinc.	83	83	82¾	82¾
480	Anac. Copper.	79	79½	78⅝	78⅝
50	A., T. & S. F.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
425	Baldwin Loco.	72⅜	72⅜	70½	70⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio.	85½	85⅝	85½	85½
180	Butte & Sup.	67⅛	67⅛	64⅝	64⅝
125	Can. Pacific.	175¼	178¾	174¾	174¾
40	C., M. & St. P.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
320	C., R. I. & P.	18⅛	18⅛	17½	18⅛
50	Chino Copper.	47½	47½	47½	47½
170	Col. F. & I.	44	44	42¾	43
150	Consol. Gas.	135½	137	135¾	135⅝
1,900	Crucible Steel.	69⅝	69¾	67⅞	68⅛
140	Erie	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
140	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
140	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	72⅜	71¾	71¾
90	Insp. Copper.	48⅜	48½	47¾	47¾
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	25⅞
1,770	Int. M. M. pf.	83½	83⅝	80⅝	80⅝
70	Int. Nickel.	44⅝	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
240	Kenn. Copper.	45	45¼	44⅛	44⅛
20	Lehigh Valley.	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,780	Maxwell Motor.	80½	80¾	77¼	77¼
2,140	Mexican Petrol.	97⅜	97⅜	95	95¼
50	Miami Copper.	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33¼
10	Mo. Pac. cfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	N. Y. Central.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝
140	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼
40	Pennsylvania.	56	56	56	56
100	Ray Copper.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¾
2,780	Reading	95¾	95⅝	93⅝	94¼
40	Rep. Ira. & S.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
80	Southern Pac.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
50	Southern Ry.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
3,960	Studebaker.	123⅝	126⅞	122¾	123
50	Tenn. Copper.	25¼	25⅛	25	25
180	Union B & P.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Union B & P. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
1,630	Union Pac.	139¾	139⅞	137¾	137⅞
440	United Fruit.	159	160½	159	159
1,770	U. S. I. Alco.	110⅞	111	108¾	107
80	U. S. Rubber.	53	53	52¾	52¾
2,080	U. S. Steel.	87	88	86¼	86¼
40	Wabash pf. A.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
140	Wabash pf. B.	26½	26½	26½	26½
140	West. El.	57⅞	57⅞	56⅜	56⅝
1,080	Willys-Over.	55⅞	55⅞	51⅝	51⅞

MINING STOCK.

1,000	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10½	.10½
400	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
1,000	Isabella	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛
100	Mexican	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	North Star	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
300	Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
600	Union Con.	.67	.69	.67	.69
300	Vindicator	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	323	328	323	328
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	159	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	167	169	167	170
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
National Transit	14½	15½	14	16
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	217	220	223	225
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s.	82	90	82	90
Prairie Oil & Gas.	368	368	365	370
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	197	201	197	201
South Penn Oil	315	325	315	325
Southwest Penn.	105	110	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	263	267	265	268
Standard Oil of Ind.	585	590	587	593
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	446
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	440
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	517	520	518	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	204	203	205
Standard Oil of Ohio.	375	385	375	385
Swan & Finch	97	102	97	102
Tidewater Oil Co.	181	185	181	185
Unitg Tanks	80	84	80	82
Vacuum Oil	268	270	269	271
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	123	120	123
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	103	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	150	190	150	190
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	245
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob pf.	121	124	121	124

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Ahmeek	92	94	92	94
140	Alaska Gold.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅝
200	Allouez	59	60	59	60
1,735	Am. Zinc.	34½	34½	31½	32
815	Am. Zinc pf.	64½	64½	63	63
55	Anaconda	79⅜	79⅝	79	79
380	Arizona Com.	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8⅜
250	Butte & Bal.	1½	1½	1½	1½
65	Butte & Sup.	66	66	65	65
20	Cal. & Ariz.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
20	Centennial	15	15	15	15
183	Copper Range.	57	57¼	56⅜	57
35	Cliff Copper.	50c.	50c.	50c.	50c.
120	Granby	81	81	80	80
5	Inspiration	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
25	Isle Royale.	25½	25½	25½	25½
110	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Keweenaw	8	8	8	8
40	Mason Valley.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Mass Con.	12	12	12	12
20	New Arcadian.	5	5	5	5
30	North Butte.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Oilbway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
88	Osceola	80	81	80	81
85	Quincy	81	81	81	81
25	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	South Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	South Utah.	20c.	20c.	20c.	20c.
250	St. Mary's Ld.	68	70	68	70
75	Sup. & Boston	4	4¼	4	4¼
20	Trinity	5	5	5	5
700	Tuolumne	33c.	36c.	33c.	33c.
486	U. S. Smelting.	67⅛	67¾	67¼	67¼
192	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
25	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
335	Utah Metal.	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛

RAILROADS.

19	Bos. & Albany.	181	181	181	181
235	Boston Elev.	77	77	77	77
30	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
1	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78	78
65	Maine Central.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Mass. Elec.	7	7	7	7

We Will Buy

100 Am. Graph. Com. & Pfd.
100 Donald Steamship
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.

We Will Sell

50 National Casket
50 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
10 Self Fluxing Ore 6s

LAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
52 WALL STREET NEW YORK

WE BUY AND SELL
Remington Type. Com. and 2nd
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Borden's Milk Com.
American Exch. Nat'l Bank
Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Indian Refining
Common & Preferred
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry Stocks
Cripple Creek Central Ry.
Electric Properties Corp.
Federal Sugar Preferred
Southern Utilities Stock
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Babcock & Wilcox
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Scovill Manufacturing
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Anglo-French 5s (Dupont Scrip)
Alabama Trac., Lt. & Power Common
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s
Grand Rapids Ry. 5s, 1919
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Electric Properties
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

WANTED
H. W. Johns-Manville
Common
St. Louis & San Fran.
$5 Paid
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad.

Rep. Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Toledo Trac. Lt. & Pr. Com.
Standard Gas & El. Com.
Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

N. Y. Shipbuilding
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal Pfd.
Coastwise Transportation
American Thread Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
80 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

Cities Service
Chalmers Motor
Charcoal Iron
Kelly Truck
H. K. Mulford Rights
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

General G. & El. Common
General G. & El. Convt. Pfd
General G. & El. Cum. Pfd
General G. & El. 10-Yr. 5s, 1925
CHASE & FALK
60 Wall Street Telephone Hanover 882

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Motor Stocks Continue Their Downward Swing—Activity in Mining Issues

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 361,923 shares of stocks and $80,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 59,998; oils, 53,905, and mining, 248,020. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,200	‡Aetna Exp..	10¾	11⅝	10½	10½
100	‡Am. Dr. Syn.	12	12	12	12
100	‡Am. Wr. P.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Atlantic Steel	60	60	55	55
300	‡Butler chem.	4	4	3½	4
200	‡Car. L. & P.	4	4	4	4
200	Chare. I. Co. of Am.....	6	6½	6	6½
200	Charc. I. Co. of Am. pf...	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
4,000	Chev. Motor..	195	196	185	189
100	Driggs-Seab...	99	100	98	98
900	‡Emer. Motor	4	4⅜	4	4
550	Emer. Phon..	10¼	11¼	10½	11
400	‡G., W. & W.	40½	40½	40	40
350	‡Hall Signal.	5½	6	5	5½
250	H. & B. Car.	34	*35	34	33
500	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	33	31½	32
82	Holly Sugar..	47	48	47	48
100	Hupp M. Car	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
520	‡Int. Power..	5	9	5	9
700	Inter. Rub...	12½	13¼	12½	13
120	‡Inter. Motors	7	7	5	5
6	‡In. Mtrs. pf.	20	30	20	20
1,200	‡Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	50	53	50	53
100	Kapo Mfg....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	20	20
100	‡Kel. Wh. pf.	100	100	100	100
2,000	‡L. Tor. Bl..	8	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛
100	‡L.T.B.1st pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,000	‡Lynn Phono.	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	Man. Transit.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,400	‡Maxim Mun.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,800	‡Mldvale Steel	61⅞	62	61	61⅝
200	‡M. Mot., w.i.	66	66	66	66
2,100	P. T. & M. C.	21	21	21	21
430	‡P. Ven. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
270	‡P. V. C. pf.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
50	Sp. Body Co..	74	74	74	74
500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15	16	15	15
1,300	‡Som. Car.	42	42	41½	41½
1,200	Stutz Motor...	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63½
200	S. B. v. t. ctfs	33½	33½	33½	33½
5,000	‡Tob. Prod....	44½	45¼	42½	45
100	‡U. S. Li. & Ht. Corp....	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	U. S. S. Co...	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
8,000	‡United Mot..	67¼	67¾	63¾	63¾
2,100	Un. Profit S..	¾	1	¾	1
500	United Zinc..	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,400	White M. Co.	53	53	52½	52½
400	World Film C. ctfs...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
180	Ohio Oil.....	225	217	217	— 6
15	S. O. of Cal...	265	265	265	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	57	57
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	‡Cen. Pet. Co. (Oil Ref.)..	15¼	15½	14¼	14¼
4,950	‡Cos. O. & G.	12¾	12¾	11⅜	11⅜
700	‡Cos.O.& G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	⅜	½	⅜	½
2,500	††Midwest Oil.	44	44	41	42
2,500	‡Musko. Ref..	3½	3½	3	3⅛
560	N.Y.-Okla.O..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,000	††Okla. Oil...	10	10	9½	10
3,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	6¼	6⅜	6	6¼
8,300	†Omar O.& G.	67	69	67	69
200	†Pan-A. P.pf..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	39¼	39¼	38½	39
6,100	††Tex. Mex.P..	82	88	81	82
8,000	‡Un. West.O..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Col. M. (a pros.).	58	58	58	58
1,500	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10
500	††Adams-Sil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	††Ariz. Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Big L. C. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	Bing. Mining.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
500	Bost.& Mont.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Bu. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	Caledonia	67	67	66	67
300	Canada Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Cashbor	5	5	4½	4½
700	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	‡Con.-Homes..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1	1	1	1
950	D.-A. Cop. (a prospect.)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17,500	††Emma Cop.	51	54	51	54
350	First Nat. C..	4¼	4¼	4	4
3,100	††Florence Sil.	73	75	75	75
1,200	†Gold. Cons....	86	86	85	85
17,000	††Gold. Merg.	8	8	7½	7½
1,259	†Hecla Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,550	††In. N. C. (a prospect.)	75	75	68	72
15,000	††Inter. Mines	14	14	14	14
100	Iron Blor....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Mines of Am...	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	†Mojave Tung.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9,000	††Mon. Gold M.	93	99	93	99
1,250	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,000	††Mother Lode.	31	31	30	30
10,000	††Nevray M..	43	43	42	43
950	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M....	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
100	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	††Oat.Arkz.Con.	24	24	18	23
25,700	††Rex Con. M.	19	19½	16	17
1,500	†Rochester M..	59	59	58	58
400	††Round Mtn..	48	48	48	48
200	Stand. Sil.-L..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,700	††Success Min.	57	57	55	55
500	††Temiskaming	57	57	57	57
250	Tono. Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Tri-Bullion ..	3	3	3	3
300	Un. Eastern ..	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅝	1¾	1½	1½
7600	Jer. Viet.Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	†Jumbo Ext..	76	76	76	76
2,700	†Louis'a Cons	18	19	18	19
23,500	††March. Min.	12	12	10¼	10¾
500	†McKin.-Dar..	60	60	60	60
23,000	††Mich. Gold Min. & Mill	42	46	42	46
16,000	††U.S.Cont.M.	7	7	4	7
2,500	‡U. Verde Ext	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
1,200	‡W. End Cons	79	80	79	80
1,150	Unity G. Min.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
770	‡W. Oaks Min	6¼	6¼	6	6
1501	Yukon Alaska Trust ctfs...	42	42	42	42
200	‡Yuse'n Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$25,000	†Cosden Oil 6s, w. i....	104	104	103	103¼
35,000	‡Int. Mer. Mar. 6s, w. i....	95	95	95	95

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Essex Motors	77	77	74	77
Flemish-Lynn Phono.	2	2¾	2¼	2½
Grant Motor Car....	9¼	10¼	9¾	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	94½	96	...	...
Inter. Arms & Fuse..	14	16	14	16
Mo. Pacific, w. i....	22	23	22	22¼
Mo. Pacific, w. i....	48⅝	49	49¾	50½
Motor Products	60	70	60	70
Poole Eng. & Mach..	95	100	96	100
Princess Motors....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Saxon Motor	68	72	71	75
Scripps-Booth	50	52	50	52
Standard Motors....	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	13	16	18	18
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	70	75
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Sapulpa Oil	10	10½	10	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	13	14	13	14
Hemple Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Oatman Lexington ..	62	64	62	64
San Toy	14	15	14	15
Silver Pick	11	13	11	13
Tonopah Belmont ...	4	4¼	4¼	4⅞

BONDS.

Mo. Pacific 4s, w. i..	67½	69	67½	69
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100	100¼	100	100¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	63	58	65
American Brass	274	278	274	278
Atlas Powder	174	175	170	175
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	124	128
Bliss, (E. W.)....	530	560	530	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	185	200	183	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	110	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	825	800	820
Du Pont Pow., new..	285	295	275	285
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	113	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	550	560	540	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

OPEN MARKET.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Ten cents, every Monday; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ACCUSES LEADING PACKERS.

Representative Says Five Concerns Control Cattle Market.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The opposition of the packing interests to a resolution ordering an inquiry into the meat situation in the United States was declared by the author of the resolution, Representative Borland of Missouri, in a speech in the House today, to be due to the feeling of the packers that publicity was a weapon in the correction of economic wrongs.

"No legitimate business need fear honest and impartial publicity," said he. "If the packers expect to regain public confidence by stifling a public inquiry they may find that the result is exactly the opposite of their expectations."

Mr. Borland declared prospects of an investigation had improved conditions in the cattle market. He said that in 1915 the market was demoralized, and cattle raisers said they were losing an average of $15 a head on account of the increased cost of production and the comparatively low price of live stock.

"They believed then and still believe, that there was unmistakable evidence of manipulation of the markets by the great packers," said Mr. Borland. "The consumers were paying high prices for meat, there was an enormous foreign demand caused by the war in Europe, there was a shortage of cattle in this country, and yet importations into this country had virtually ceased, and exportations from this country had greatly increased."

Mr. Borland named five packing companies which, he said, controlled the industry, namely, the Swift, Morris, Armour, Cudahy, and Sulzberger concerns. He added:

"The dominance of these five packers in the market has shown that 70 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered for interstate shipment under Government inspection was slaughtered by these concerns. Of course there are still a number of independent slaughter houses in the country, but necessarily their trade is local.

PENROSE SEES A DEFICIT.

Charges Democratic Prodigality in Opposing Flood Relief Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A charge made in the Senate today by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, that the Treasury faced an enormous deficit owing mainly to Democratic prodigality in appropriations led to a lively tilt between Mr. Penrose and Senator Stone of Missouri, Democrat. The bill to appropriate $540,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in North Carolina was under discussion and Senator Penrose objected to it because, as he said, the Government was threatened with bankrutcy, and charity should begin at home. He said that the flood trouble was caused by the construction of a dam on the French Broad River, an illadvised expenditure, he said, which now led to further waste of money and to relieve the people who had been injured by the Government's folly in building the dam.

"I suppose," Senator Penrose said, "that it cannot be said technically that the United States Treasury is bankrupt, because with its taxable resources a great country, the wealthiest in the world, with 100,000,000 inhabitants, cannot be said to be wholly bankrupt, but the Treasury is certainly bankrupt as far as revenues are likely to meet expenditures even with the added assistance of any revenue bill which the majority is likely to pass at the present Congress."

Senator Penrose affirmed that the "waiting policy" of President Wilson toward Mexico would cost the country $200,000,000. He enumerated many large appropriations that came, he said, at the wrong time when the immense increase in the allowed preparedness were taken into consideration.

Senator Stone replied jocularly to Mr. Penrose. He pictured Senator Penrose as a confirmed absentee. When the Republicans, said Mr. Stone, were in control the Pennsylvania Senator was always on hand for the big and an appropriation, but now he was always intent on making trouble for the Democrats.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Thirty-one corporations with aggregate capitalization of $559,500 were chartered today. They included:

European Economoit Corp'n, lubricants, patents, 2,000 shares, no par value, carry on business, $10,000; A. D. Marks, W. P. Robbins, C. A. Sawyer, 80 Bway.

United Worsted Mills, Inc., Fulton, woolen, worsted goods, $100,000; H. M. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, W. Haviland, 40 Ann St.

La Pearl Film Corp'n, Queens, motion picture films, photographic theatrical, vaudeville, $100,000; J. F. Holliday, A. R. Beal, W. H. La Pearl, New York Av. and Platt St., Jamaica.

Spencer Lane Co., Inc., agents, brokers, merchandise, property, conduct factories, warehouses, agencies, 700 shares, carry on business with $35,000; J. H. Richards, S. B. Arneten, H. D. Canaday, 964 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

C. E. Eckrode Rubber Co., Inc., rubber goods, novelties, $50,000; A. Perkins, O. Wyest, C. E. Eckrode, Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

John Barr Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, hardware, mercantile, $30,000; H. H., W. J., and J. Barr, 52 Clay St., Ogdensburg.

Joy Litvinne Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, $10,000; T. E. Holgkin, H. Litvinne, J. B. Joy, 61 Broadway.

Kennedy & Sullivan, Inc., stationery, novelties, publishing, $50,000; T. J. Kennedy, J. C. Healy, M. C. Ludlam, 46 East 41st St.

G. K. L. M., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, description, $25,000; F. Meier, N. Keller, D. Greenstein, 46 East 14th St.

National Galvanizing and Plating Equipment Corp., equipment, apparatus for galvanizing and plating machinery, $25,000; F. Sauer, K. T. an. G. T. Potthoff, 52 Broadway.

Service Garage, Inc., Hamburg, auto motor cycle, garage, $15,000; R. F. Knoche, J. F. Schummer, F. C. Bonnet, Hamburg.

The Middletown Wall Paper and Paint Co., Inc., Middletown, special paints, polish preparations, wall paper, glass, oils, $15,000; G. L. Bemis, M. B. Clineman, S. T. Clineman, 5 Houston Av., Middletown.

11 West 17th Street Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, management of hotels, breweries, stores, $15,000; C. E. Uhlman, N. A. and E. W. Browning, 110 West 46th St.

Heminway Co., Inc., contractors, building materials, remove snow, ice, and incumbrances, realty, $10,000; J. T. Muthall, J. F. Shea, L. M. Heminway, 312 West 92d St.

Daleo & Fruchtman, Inc., Bronx, window shadings, rollers, fringes, awnings, canopies, upholstery, $10,000; C. Mazzola, D. Fruchtman, Daleo, 2 West 111th St.

Kinderhook Colony Club, Inc., Hudson, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; W. Walt, E. G. and E. J. Rossman, Hudson.

Majestic Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, $10,000; D. Dorfman, Z. D. Iassiano, N. Schlyen, 111 Avenue B.

East Belmont Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction, contracting, electric work, $5,000; W. Metkiff, R. B. Mullen, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.

Lebow & Co., Inc., painting, decorating, $5,000; W. E. Fuller, C. Koffman, H. Lebow, 14 West 98th St.

K. Film Corp., photo plays, manufacture films therefor, $5,000; H. Taffer, H. A. Rosenberg, S. A. Josephi, 19 Cedar St.

Rosnel Waist Co., Inc., dressmakers, tailors, milliners, $5,000; M. Schneider, A. B. Stupel, G. F. Mattuck, 628 East 25th St.

Authorization: Wickes Machinery Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., merchandise, machinery, engines, boilers, tools. Industrial appliances, $200,000; representative, A. Winter Hullhan, Cedar and West Sts., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Colliers Light, Heat, and Power Co., New York, $50,000 to $500,000; National Aseptic Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $175,000; Red Mill Operating Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000; The Press Co., Albany, $100,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Union Iron Co. of Buffalo, Tifft Theatre Corp., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charters filed:

Hartmann Manufacturing Co., Inc., West Hoboken, manufacture and deal in church vestments, flags, laces, and embroideries, $25,000; Wilhelmina Hartmann, Rudolph B. Hartmann, Union Hill; James H. Keane, New York City.

Winn & Higgins, Inc., Plainfield, do plumbing and electric work, $10,000; Frederick J. Winn, Howard K. Higgins, Plainfield; Harry S. Heckheimer, New York.

Reed Wire Specialties Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in iron, steel, wood, cement, &c., $10,000; William A. Costigan, Helen M. Costigan, Bloomfield; Arthur F. Gallagher, Montclair.

L. L. Jones Co., Atlantic City, deal in gas and electric fixtures, $30,000; Harold L. Boston, Henry R. Lawrence, George A. Bourgeois, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 2.—Charter filed: Foreign Trade Corporation, carry on a general commission and forwarding business; $100,000; Leon V. Duchunn, Elvira M. Hers, Bertha W. Griffin, all of New York.

STAMPEDE ADVANCES COTTON 30-32 POINTS

Trading Bursts from Rut Almost with the Suddenness of a Volcano.

LOCAL BUYING STARTS BOOM

One Important Operator Credited with Statement That He Intended to Buy 50,000 Bales.

Cotton yesterday burst out of its rut with almost volcanic abruptness, and during an active period, confined chiefly to the last hour, prices advanced and closed strong at a net gain of 30 to 32 points.

There was nothing in the early trading to suggest such underlying strength, for the market moved without apparent tendency, although support was forthcoming around the level of Tuesday's closing prices. There was much comment on the failure of the market to respond to the bullish Government condition report, which, with one exception, is the lowest for August in many years. The apathy, in the face of such startling figures as 72.3, representing a decline of approximately 9 points during the month, was set down chiefly to lack of speculative feeling.

Along in the early afternoon, however, sellers became rather nervous after the failure of the market to decline. Numerous telegrams telling of bullish spot conditions with limited offerings, confined with an unfavorable construction placed on the weekly weather report, finally started some local buying. Several important operators began to bid aggressively for cotton, and one of them was credited with giving more or less publicity to the statement that he intended to buy 50,000 bales.

When the market broke through its previous high level around 13.45 for October and 13.63 for December, quite a stampede developed, and prices mounted rapidly, while ring shorts scrambled to get back their sales. The market closed around the highest level of the day, with the undertone stronger than it has been in weeks.

The weekly weather report ordinarily would have been considered favorable, but since the Bureau's announcement of the crop condition the trade is getting very critical. Even slight flaws are magnified. The summary of yesterday's weather report said that there had been improvement in most States, except where heavy showers continue, and in the West, where rain is needed.

The Department of Commerce sends out from Washington the announcement that exports during the season which ended with July amount to 6,440,000 bales, compared with 8,510,000 bales last year.

The detailed weather reports showed scattered showers over the Eastern belt, with very heavy rains at one or two points. Oklahoma reported temperatures of 100 to 104 degrees at fifteen stations. Market closed strong.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	13.14	13.40	13.14	13.40@13.48	13.15@13.17
Oct	13.36	13.64	13.80	13.62@13.64	13.30@13.31
Dec	13.58	13.83	13.49	13.82@13.83	13.50@13.51
Jan	13.48	13.62	13.44	13.61@13.62	13.33@13.37
Mar	13.77	14.02	13.70	14.02@14.04	13.71@13.72
May	13.89	14.16	13.84	14.14@14.16	13.84@13.85

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 points advance; middling, 13.45c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong, unchanged to 25 points advance; New Orleans, 13.25c; Galveston, 13.90c; Savannah, 13c; Memphis, 13.37c; Augusta, 13c; Houston, 12.90c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.18	13.44	13.10	13.40@13.41	13.13@13.14
Dec	13.34	13.63	13.27	13.59@13.60	13.30@13.31
Jan	13.46	13.73	13.38	13.69@13.70	13.40@13.41
Mar	13.80	13.85	13.56	13.85@13.86	13.57@13.58
May	13.72	13.72	13.72	14.02@14.04	13.72@13.74

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points higher, at 8.19d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 15,000, including 14,000 American. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	7.98	8.02½	7.97	8.02½	7.92
Jan.-Feb.	7.94	7.99	7.94	7.99	7.88
Mar.-Apr	7.95½	8.00½	7.95½	8.00	7.89½
May-June	7.99½	8.00	7.99½	7.99½	7.89½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.20; October, 13.35; January, 13.59; March, 13.74; May, 13.89. The market there was due to open today 12½ to 15 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,634	2,386	64,363	110,795
New Orleans.	1,845	510	109,855	188,808
Mobile	327	47	14,997	12,541
Savannah	1,610	200	66,862	60,744
Charleston	7	13	20,685	43,281
Wilmington	930	500	44,114	36,407
Norfolk	492	108	34,227	46,712

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	196	...	46,985	68,480
Memphis	24	204	68,503	91,618
St. Louis	134	721	8,493	15,618
Houston	3,884	1,151	20,233	47,628

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	800 to 2,000	2,277	1,570
New Orleans	2,100 to 2,300	2,299	1,102

Exports yesterday were 1,856 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,906 bales; total last season, 6,075 bales.

TO WATCH BUTTER MAKERS.

Moisture Content Exceeding 15 Per Cent. Will Not Be Allowed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, backed by the Secretary of the Treasury, has sent to officers of the bureau a copy of a charge made to a jury by Judge Ray of the Federal Court for the Northern District of New York dealing with the adulteration of butter The Internal Revenue Office intends, it was said yesterday, to follow the ruling made by the jury and court, and insist hereafter that creameries and other producers of butter live up to the requirements of the law.

The case before the court was an action brought by the Rosemary Creamery Company, Adams, N. Y., against the Internal Revenue Collector in the district in which the creamery was located for the recovery of $550, the amount of special tax or fine imposed on the company for manufacturing butter claimed by the Government to be adulterated. The charge of adulteration was based on the allegation that the butter in controversy contained more than 16 per cent. of moisture, and the Government's contention was sustained by the jury. The rules of the bureau set the maximum amount of moisture allowable, in "unadulterated" butter at 15 per cent.

BARRETT CO. EARNS 24¼%.

Balance of $2,738,453 for Common Stock in Six Months.

The Barrett Company, formerly the American Coal Products Company, reported to stockholders yesterday that a balance equal to 24¼ per cent. on the $11,298,000 common stock had been earned in the six months ended June 30 after the preferred stock dividend had been accounted for. The amount available for dividends on the junior stock issue was $2,738,453, a total nearly three times as great as the balance in the same period of 1915.

Beside scoring a net income at the annual rate of 48½ per cent. on the common stock from its own business, the company will share in the profits of the Benz

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 89, n w corner of Hester St, 97-97½, 40x50; Mulberry St, 76, e s, 124 ft n of Bayard St, 25x100.6; Emily M. Murphy, Newark, N. J., to George H. Fritz, 320 Mt. Pleasant Av., Newark, N. J.; attorney, Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark, N. J.....$1

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 28.8 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.3; Leona Holding Co. to Corner Construction Co., 1,091 Prospect Av. mtg $21,000. all liens, July 31; attorney, Abraham Kaplan, 149 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 2,116, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80, foreclosure July 25; Winter Russell, referee, to Sittah R. Rose, 2 West 80th St, July 26; attorney, Julius J. Frank, 52 William St.....$15,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 200.10x 121x irregular; Frederick W. Barker and another, executors, &c., to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. mtg $3,000,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 2,050, w s, 50.10 n s of 130th St, 16.5x75; Catherine V. White to Agnes M. White, 154 East 127th St, all liens, July 31; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....Gift

MONTGOMERY ST, 71, n e corner of Cherry St, 36x—; Montgomery St, 69, e s, 20x80; Franconia Realty Co. to Ciryl Holding Corporation, 55 John St, b. and s., all liens, July 31; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 376 Grand St.....$1

NAGLE AV, corner of Academy St, 100x 160; Union Dime Savings Bank to Belle Hazen Realty Co., 516 5th Av, mtg $27,500, e. a. g., July 28; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 37 Liberty St.....$35,000

PARK AV, 1,613, e s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x80; Martha Schlesinger to Wenare Holding Co., 289 Broadway, mtg $13,750, July 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 508 and 510, w s, 142 ft n of Spring St, 40.3x115; Washington St, 509 and 500, w s, 80 ft n of Spring St, 42x 97½; Ballard & Williams to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 510 and 512, w s, 42.5 2¼ to e s of West St, 311 and 312; Caroline M. Phramer to same, ½ part, July 31; attorney same.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 516 and 518; also West St, 311 and 312; Francis E. Baker et al., executors, &c., to same, ½ part, July 31, attorney same.....$51,800

WATER ST, s e corner of Beekman St, 100; Augustus Sparbors to Maddalena Cuneo, 257 Richmond Av, Port Richmond, Borough of Queens, executrix, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 14, 1914; attorneys, Bullman & B., 32 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 96, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.3x100; Lena Frank to Rebecca Friedman, 600 East 6th St, mtg $18,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

97TH AV, 514, e s, 42 ft s of 31st St, 21x60; Lina and Philipp Bumb to Harry F. Johnson, 352 Montrose Av, Rutherford, N. J., mtg $30,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, George W. Curry, 3 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.....$1

9TH AV, 692, e s, 75.3 ft s of 48th St, runs e 100x s 25.1x w 82.4x — along n s of old lane 18.7 to avenue x n 19.3 to beginning, with 900 ft on s w corner, being 5.10 on avenue x17.8x n 18.2 to beginning; Louise Eckhardt, West New York, N. J., to Milton Mandelbaum, 69 5th Av, mtg $4,500, July 17; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 57 William St.....$100

18TH ST, 430 West, s s, 888.11 ft w of 9th Av, 20.5x92; James T. Runt to James E. Durose, East 238th St, mtg $17,000, 2-3 part, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 19, 1915; address, 100 Broadway.....Gift

24TH ST, 232 West, s s, 378.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.5x98.9; Nicholas Martin to Catharine Martin, 516 10th St, Flushing, L. mtg $25,000, July 29; attorney, Peter P. Sherry, 55 8th Av.....$1

35TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 25 x s 197.8 to n s of 34th St x w 22 x n 98.9 x w 3 x n 98.9 to beginning; Otto A. Stoehr to Jesse I. Straus, 390 Park Av, et al., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

35TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av; same to same, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 11; attorney same.....$1

43TH ST, 330 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John J. Weistead and another, executors, to Bonifacio Colombo, 546 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,500

69TH ST, n s, 174.8 ft e of Avenue A, strip, 0.11x100.4; Nathan Kean & Co. to Lenox Hill Settlement, 723 East 72d St, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 3, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$375

69TH ST, 360 East, s s, 491.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.11; Albert J. Rifkind to John Rieger, 867 West 181st St, mtg $6,850, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Alfred Bernheimer, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

76TH ST, 369 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Howe Realty Co. to Francis P. Thomas, 157 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,-000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 66 Cedar St.....$1

82D ST, 115-117 East, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 75x102.2; The Hermitage Co. to 115 East 82d Street Corp., 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $90,000, Aug. 2; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, 48 West, s s, 262 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Claire S. Jerger to Frances Palmer, 7 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $22,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 91 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Alexander M. Charlap to E. Kohler, 160 West 105th St, mtg $20,000, July 25, 1914; address, 901 Columbus Av...$1

109TH ST, 74 East, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; foreclosure July 28; Alfred C. B. McNevin, referee, to Brooklyn Trust Co., July 31; attorneys, Cullen & D., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$9,300

117TH ST, 25 East, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Louis Harmon, 1 West 89th St, Herbst, 783 Beck St, mtg $20,000, July 3; attorneys, Borowsky & B., 132 Nassau St..$1

115TH ST, 56 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Mary Butler to James A. Grady, Inc., 283 Washington St, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 31; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Bowery Savings Bank to Raffaele and Antonio Amstucci, 240 East 109th St, as joint tenants, mtg $2,200, b. and s., Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....Gift

128TH ST, 220 West, s s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 334.4x99.11, foreclosure July 28; Samuel S. Koenig, referee, to Mercy M. Plum, 110 East 55th St, July 31; attorney, Abr. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway.....$22,000

130TH ST, 242 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, foreclosed July 31; George F. Harriman, referee, to Louise Hoffman, 2 West 89th St, Aug. 1; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$8,500

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 400 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x130x51.6x142.4; also Wright Av, e s, 225 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x132.1x28.1x148.5; also Wright Av, e s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 28x 175x28.1x162.1; also Nelson Av, n s, 50 ft w of Amundson Av, 25x100; Wenare Holding Co. to Martha Schlesinger, 552 West 141st St, mtg $600, Aug. 1; attorney, M. Schlesinger, 552 West 141st St.....$1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 645.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x87.5; also Anthony Av, w s, 646.2 ft n of Southern Boulevard, as on map 232, lots adjoining Medford Park, runs e 25.2 ft to w s Grand Boulevard and Concourse, x n 25x w 27.8x s 25.1; Elise Eckert to Nicholas Eckert, 3,080 Decatur Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Nicholas Eckert, 3,080 Decatur Av.....Gift

CAULDWELL AV, 800, n e corner of 158th St, 74.11x55; John Riegelman to Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., 1,224 Hoe Av, July 17; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 94.6x50.6x 88x61.4; Corner Construction Co. to Louis Albert, 75 Hart St, Brooklyn, and another, July 27, due Jan. 27, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Goldfein, 220 Broadway.....$6,000

LOT 145, map of Joseph Husson; Roger F. Rinn to Dorothea Kunzig, 2,030 Westchester Av, Aug. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$2,500

LOTS 47 and 48, Block 18, map of Morris Park; Julia Sokolov to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, Aug. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 210 3d Av.....$1,200

OGDEN AV, n w corner of 170th St, 72.6x 100; Avoca Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 1, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$67,500

TIEBOUT AV, w s, corner of Fordham Road, 30x91.2x49.7x61.11; John J. Holfelder to Louise M. Mueller, 1,615 Prospect Av, et al., Trustees, Aug. 1, 3 years; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 2 West 45th St.....$4,000

VILLA AV, e s, 601.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x 82.4; Rovella Realty Co. to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, July 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jr. Cox, 74 Broadway.$2,000

VYSE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Charlotte I. Nouskajian to Jacob M. Karnfeld, 753 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $9,500, July 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St.....$500

VYSE AV, e s, at n w s of West Farms Road, runs n 158x s e 86 to West Farms Road x s w 132.6; William Sinnott to William J. Mullin, 960 Union Av.....$6,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, at n e s of Longwood Av, runs s e 167.1 x n e 100 x n w 31.11 x n w 103.6 to Westchester Av, x s w 174.7; Constantin Wagner to Longchester Realty Co., Inc., prior mtg $180,000, Aug. 1, due Jan. 28, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$60,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

THOMPSON ST, 58, all; Egidio D'Alessandro to Frank Sirelli, 1 story, on premises, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Gerson C. Young, 165 Broadway.....

Interest on mtg, repairs, taxes, and $144 7TH AV, 758 and 760, w s, corner of 50th St, all; Lee Shubert and another to Chelsea Hotel Co., 758 7th Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St.....$10,000

19TH ST, 346 West, all; Margaret A. Dowling to Marie Kampmeier, 346 West 19th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, G. Schmalstieh, 250 West 23d St.....$1,820

45TH ST, 12 West, all; James A. Farley to Fitz Piano Co., 23 West 42d St, 14 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916.....$7,000 to $8,500

53D ST, 510 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, all; Oscar Wagner, guardian, and another to Silver Lunch Co., 909 8th Av, 20 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St..$1,200 and $1,800

Bronx.

3D AV, 2,923, 2-story building; 2,923 Third Avenue, Inc., to F. W. Woolworth Co., 2,925 3d Av, 15 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, F. W. Woolworth Co., 2,923 3d Av.....$13,000 to $15,500

Boys' Clothing Makers to Meet.

The Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers will meet today at 12:30 P. M. at the Hotel Brevoort to take up the question of charging retailers for all labels which cost over one cent each. The manufacturers say that some retailers have been accustomed to having labels costing as high as five cents apiece put into their garments. Other questions will be taken up at today's meeting, among them the new terms of sale made by the mills and the possibility of "shading" in cloths, owing to the dyes now being used. The failure of the mills to deliver goods on order, which was taken up at a former meeting of the association, has been adjusted in quite a few cases by taking joint action against the offenders.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count the words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Spot cash for Botany or Columbia broadcloth, all colors. Box A. B., 121 Times.

CLOTH.—Buyer wants covert cloth, gabardine coatings and colored corduroys; also last Summer's ladies' suits and coats; last Winter's coats and ladies' raincoats; pay cash. Apply 22 West 38th St., 12th floor, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CLOTH COATS.—Buying the better grade. 141 West 36th St., tenth floor, front.

COATS, &c.—Jobber is open for snappy numbers of Fall coats, dresses, &c.; must have sample line ready for inspection. For appointments write H 170 Times.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor. 145 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at snappy models. 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 35 East 11th, 7th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, white and flesh crepe; will pay cash. Federal Waist Co., 50 Bleecker St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Ahrens looking at Fall children's dresses and children's coats Thursday morning from 9 o'clock on; also open for jobs of children's Spring colored wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on evening and party dresses. Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

DYESTUFFS.—In market for various colors; mail quotations, quantity, price. P 316 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces imported Georgette crepe at lowest cash price. Fair Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

JUILLIARD.—Spot cash for Juilliard 54,249 or Botany 11,433. Box M H 239 Times.

LADIES' DRESS contractors call with samples Thursday, 9 to 11 A. M., 11th floor, 840 Broadway.

LADIES' SUITS wanted from $7.50 to $12.50. 37 West 28th St., top floor.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; all prices. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th.

SUITS and COATS for Fall; looking now. Maskin Bros., 114 5th Av., N. Y. City.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804 27-33 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Taking orders; call with samples. 5th floor, 22 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Western Jobber placing orders snappy suits, $9 to $18.50. 144 Times.

VELVETEEN.—We are open for large quantity of 20 or 30 inch in brown, navy, and wine shades; will pay cash. Rosenquist & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 4461.

VELOURS.—F and H velours and broadcloth wanted, for cash, all shades. Chelsea 4571, 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Our Fall line of satin, taffeta, and serge dresses now ready; we are showing wonderful styles from $7.50 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Job white voile dresses to close at sacrifice. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

GOLF CORD, PIQUE, &c.—Quick sale wanted for about 10,000 yds. of golf cord, 4,000 yds. mesh piques, 3,000 yds. sunset pique, 10,000 yds. pile cord, 15,000 yds. waffle cloth, 1,200 yds. pile cloth, 35,000 yds. dress fabric. The above lots are all white. Owners need cash. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Etelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

JUILLIARD 54,221 serge, navy, black, brown, and green, 92½ cents net cash. Telephone Chelsea 5310.

JULLIARDS, 42-inch, gray, vigoro, serge No. 4236; six pieces; 55c net cash. Simon, 130 West 29th.

JUILLIARD'S 54221 serge for sale; all colors; 95 cents net. Far. 6224.

MIDDIES.—Job to close out at a price. Appel, 104 West 31st.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SERGES.—Garfield black, Botany blue serges, Whitman's Dench cloths, has the last season's opening. Goldskin & Newburger, Gramercy 6470.

SERGES.—U. S., No. 235, 51.32½ net; suiting velours, Buckley & Cohen, No. 658, $1.25 net. Chel. 5972.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2082.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—The most talked about American woolen poplin suits, guaranteed satin lining, $9.75, are shown at Wolf & Mossheim's, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWEATER BUTTONS compositions to close out cheap; all sizes, mostly red and gray. Western Button Co., 17 East 32d St., N. Y.

TAFFETAS, &c.—Remnants of 5 to 8 yards each; taffetas, brocades, fills, black, and navy; $3 and $4 goods for $1.50 yard. H 171 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER wanted, on tailored waists; salary no object to the right man; call any afternoon between 3 and 6. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout U. S. and Canada; strictly commission basis. American Quilted Garment Co., 291 7th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3⅜@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Cocoa Prices Are Steady.

There is not a great deal of demand at the moment in the local market for raw cocoa, either for domestic or export consumption, but prices are said to continue pretty steady. Stocks are about normal for this time of the year, and there is said to be no reason to look for an easier market. These were yesterday's quotations on leading grades: Bahia, 14½@15½c; Caracas, 16@16½c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 15½@15¾c; Sanchez, 14@14½c; Haiti, 12¾@13½c, and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

Fall Corset Styles Are Liked.

While designers of the new corsets for Fall, especially in the higher-priced lines, have apparently been forced by fashion to devote most of their attention to the upper figure, the buyer who comes to this market with the idea of finding any great change from Spring styles in the general run of models is apt to be disappointed. The small incurve at the waistline has held over from Spring, from all appearances, as have the flat back effect, the fairly long skirt, and the slightly rounded hip. Low and medium tops are favored for the average woman by buyers, while for stout women the popular heights seem to be 5 to 5½ inches. Short boning over the abdomen in models designed for heavy figures is also a feature. In the better goods the favored colors are white, pink, flesh, and lavender, while fancy brocades, coutil, batiste, and tricot cloth are materials in more or less general use. Both front and back lace models are moving well. The higher wholesale prices have not hurt business a bit.

New Brassieres in High Favor.

Reports from makers of brassieres indicate that the new Fall models are high in the favor of buyers and that the latter are backing up the nice things they say with substantial orders. Bolero, bandeau, and surplice effects are among the best selling types, the first named being shown not only as separate garments, but as trimmings on the "regular" models. V-neck and square-cut models are good. There is a noticeable trend in several of the latest models toward heavier body fabrics and trimmings, though camisoles and other lighter effects are by no means out of the running. Among the heavier garnitures are cluny, Irish, venise, filet, and torchon laces. The usual run of cotton cloths is seen in the bodies of the new garments, the showings being augmented by lace-veiled colored silks and satins, as well as plain ones. White, flesh, and light pink appear to be the most favored shades.

About Imports and Exports.

These cablegrams have been received by the Department of Commerce from American consular officers: "A decree, now effective, prohibits the exportation from France of beeswax, raw or manufactured, coffee extracts, monazite, ten, menthol, acetones, and raw or refined materials used in their preparation. The Minister of Finance is authorized to grant exceptions to this decree."

"A royal proclamation prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of the following articles, except under license: Cocaine and all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom containing one-tenth of 1 per cent. of cocaine or opium, raw or granulated, or prepared for smoking (including any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium); air guns and rifles, sporting guns, carbines and rifles, and oranges not produced in the British Empire."

Men's Wear Deliveries Delayed.

If there was any idea among the clothiers that the mills would have plenty of merchandise to distribute for the Fall season, it is now being dispelled by the lateness of deliveries. Quite a few cases are reported of deliveries being behindhand, and the only conclusion the clothiers can draw is that the mill agents in some instances are attempting to get cancellations by delaying deliveries. The saving feature of the situation, as the clothiers see it, is the fact that there are a number of looms on men's wear fabrics that ordinarily would be devoted to dress goods. If the trouble in the garment industry should come to an end shortly the clothiers are inclined to believe that deliveries on their cloths will be even slower than they are today.

Gray Goods Business Was Large.

Trading was large in the local gray goods market yesterday, in spite of the fact that it was confined largely to printcloths. Estimates of the business done on these cloths during the day placed the total sales at 200,000 pieces, and prices, while they are still well below the 1907 level, were said to be the strongest since that time. Large sales were reported on practically all of the constructions listed below, the bulk of the orders calling for delivery in August, September, and October. On 38½-inch 64-60s, however, a big business was done at 5⅝ cents for deliveries running to the end of the year. The movement of these goods was not large, compared with printcloths, but some nice business was reported on 48-square four-yard sheetings for delivery in the next sixty to ninety days at 6¼ cents. Printcloth prices were firmly held at the levels at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-70s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TENNEY CANDY CORPORATION, 76-84 Watt Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $58,695 and assets of $78,007.

ELIAS ROSENBLUM, shoes, 136 Delancey Street and 1767 Bivenue, Brownsville, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,608 and assets of $5,000. He is endeavoring to settle at 25 per cent.

BENDER ROBINSON COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed John Zimmerman receiver for the Bender Robinson Company, 601 Beech Terrace, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

1347TH ST., s s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; also 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 49.9x100; Meirah Realty Co., Inc., to Ernest Hall, 1,087 Boston Road, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Ansonia Realty Co. to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 Av, July 31; attorney, B. Levinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

150TH ST, s s, being e ½ of Lot 104, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Catharine Fitzgerald to Richard English, 138 6th St, Queens, Jan. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 77, amended map of part of Gleason property; John O'Rourke to David Scott, 28½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, July 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 100, map of St. Raymond, Park; Adolphus L. Rake to Frank A. Russo, 110 West 143d St, May 24; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$200

LOT 28, Block 2,894, as map; Adam Rice to John B. Rice, 529 Trinity Av, July 25; attorneys, Clocke, K. & P., 391 East 149th St.....$1

OGDEN AV, 1,024, e s, 19x139.8; Mary C. O'Halloran to Elizabeth C. Knox, 1,077 Nelson Av, mtg $7,500, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of Gouverneur Place, 20.1x99.8; Hugh D. Smyth to Peter B. Hanson, 525 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, mtg $18,500, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 508.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.8x71; also Rogers Place, w s, 526.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.7x 70.10; Valentine Curnick to Patrick O'Keefe, 141 Cherry St, mtg $11,300, July 26; attorney, H. C. Knoeppell, 5 Beekman St.....$1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 325.1 ft n of 179th St, 100.1x148.8; Theo. G. Accogni and another to Frank C. Buckhout, 1,969 Ryer Av, July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,850

VYSE AV, e s, at n w s West Farms Road, runs n 158x s e 86 to West Farms Road x s w 132.6; William J. Mullin and another, trustees, to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, July 10; attorneys, Garrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, at n e s of Longwood Av, runs s e 167.1x n e 100x n w 31.11x n w 103.6 to Westchester Av x s w 174.7; Longchester Realty Co. to Constantin Wagner, 601 Beech Terrace, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, s s, 215.2 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Ansonia Realty Co. to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 Av, July 31; attorney, B. Levinson, 119 Nassau St.....$100

150TH ST, s s, being e ½ of Lot 104, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Catharine Fitzgerald to Richard English, 138 6th St, Queens, Jan. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 77, amended map of part of Gleason property; John O'Rourke to David Scott, 28½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, July 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

LOT 100, map of St. Raymond, Park; Adolphus L. Rake to Frank A. Russo, 110 West 143d St, May 24; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$200

LOT 28, Block 2,894, as map; Adam Rice to John B. Rice, 529 Trinity Av, July 25; attorneys, Clocke, K. & P., 391 East 149th St.....$1

OGDEN AV, 1,024, e s, 19x139.8; Mary C. O'Halloran to Elizabeth C. Knox, 1,077 Nelson Av, mtg $7,500, July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of Gouverneur Place, 20.1x99.8; Hugh D. Smyth to Peter B. Hanson, 525 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, mtg $18,500, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 508.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.8x71; also Rogers Place, w s, 526.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 17.7x 70.10; Valentine Curnick to Patrick O'Keefe, 141 Cherry St, mtg $11,300, July 26; attorney, H. C. Knoeppell, 5 Beekman St.....$1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 325.1 ft n of 179th St, 100.1x148.8; Theo. G. Accogni and another to Frank C. Buckhout, 1,969 Ryer Av, July 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,850

VYSE AV, e s, at n w s West Farms Road, runs n 158x s e 86 to West Farms Road x s w 132.6; William J. Mullin and another, trustees, to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, July 10; attorneys, Garrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, at n e s of Longwood Av, runs s e 167.1x n e 100x n w 31.11x n w 103.6 to Westchester Av x s w 174.7; Longchester Realty Co. to Constantin Wagner, 601 Beech Terrace, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JUILLIARD 54,221 serge, navy, black, brown, and green, 92½ cents net cash. Telephone Chelsea 5310.

JULLIARDS, 42-inch, gray, vigoro, serge No. 4236; six pieces; 55c net cash. Simon, 130 West 29th.

JUILLIARD'S 54221 serge for sale; all colors; 95 cents net. Far. 6224.

MIDDIES.—Job to close out at a price. Appel, 104 West 31st.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

SERGES.—Garfield black, Botany blue serges, Whitman's Dench cloths, has the last season's opening. Goldskin & Newburger, Gramercy 6470.

SERGES.—U. S., No. 235, 51.32½ net; suiting velours, Buckley & Cohen, No. 658, $1.25 net. Chel. 5972.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2082.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—The most talked about American woolen poplin suits, guaranteed satin lining, $9.75, are shown at Wolf & Mossheim's, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

SWEATER BUTTONS compositions to close out cheap; all sizes, mostly red and gray. Western Button Co., 17 East 32d St., N. Y.

TAFFETAS, &c.—Remnants of 5 to 8 yards each; taffetas, brocades, fills, black, and navy; $3 and $4 goods for $1.50 yard. H 171 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER wanted, on tailored waists; salary no object to the right man; call any afternoon between 3 and 6. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout U. S. and Canada; strictly commission basis. American Quilted Garment Co., 291 7th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3⅜@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Raw Cocoa Prices Are Steady.

There is not a great deal of demand at the moment in the local market for raw cocoa, either for domestic or export consumption, but prices are said to continue pretty steady. Stocks are about normal for this time of the year, and there is said to be no reason to look for an easier market. These were yesterday's quotations on leading grades: Bahia, 14½@15½c; Caracas, 16@16½c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 15½@15¾c; Sanchez, 14@14½c; Haiti, 12¾@13½c, and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

Fall Corset Styles Are Liked.

While designers of the new corsets for Fall, especially in the higher-priced lines, have apparently been forced by fashion to devote most of their attention to the upper figure, the buyer who comes to this market with the idea of finding any great change from Spring styles in the general run of models is apt to be disappointed. The small incurve at the waistline has held over from Spring, from all appearances, as have the flat back effect, the fairly long skirt, and the slightly rounded hip. Low and medium tops are favored for the average woman by buyers, while for stout women the popular heights seem to be 5 to 5½ inches. Short boning over the abdomen in models designed for heavy figures is also a feature. In the better goods the favored colors are white, pink, flesh, and lavender, while fancy brocades, coutil, batiste, and tricot cloth are materials in more or less general use. Both front and back lace

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin, Angell & Co.; R. H. Angell, dry goods, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union square.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Meyers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Finkelstein; Miss G. Fine, suits, dresses; room 504, 45 West 34th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; F. Brasee, upholstery; Herald Square.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Finkelstein Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Fine, suits, dresses; Room 504, 45 W. 34th.

ATHENS, Ga.—D. Zenner & Co.; R. O. Williams, dress goods, silks, velvets, leather goods; 315 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Miss M. McLaughlin, art goods; 20 East 40th.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, fancy goods; 1,140 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—R. Eisenberg; Charles Herman, housefurnishing goods, china; 1,289 B'way; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I. Fine & Son; I. Fine, infrs, clothing; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waists, dress materials; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's and children's ready-to-wear; J. K. Saks, men's, women's, and children's clothing, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Heckscher Takes Title to Manhattan Hotel with $3,000,000 Mortgage—$600,000 Deal of Manhattan and Bronx Properties—Old Belmont Home Leased for Business.

Several good deals brought the realty market back to its former active state yesterday. An interesting feature was the recording in the Register's office of the transfer by the executors of the James J. Belden estate of the Manhattan Hotel at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street to August Heckscher, who gave back a mortgage of $3,000,000 for five years at 4½ per cent.

The leading transaction of the day involved an interchange of Manhattan and Bronx properties valued at about $600,000. The new Concourse Theatre with a taxpayer building adjoining covering a plot 158 by 103 on the northeast corner of the Concourse and Fordham Road, in the centre of the active building movement there, was purchased by Joseph P. Ryan from the Fordham Road Corporation, Irving Judis, President. The Fordham Club occupies the upper story of the taxpayer building. The property has been held at $300,000.

In exchange the Judis company took the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street, a plot 100 by 100, and the old five-story building at 407 Fourth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, on plot 20 by 80. The apartment house is fully rented, showing a rent roll of about $25,000 a year.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

West 51st Street Dwelling Sale.

An interesting residence deal was closed in the Fifty-first Street Vanderbilt dwelling block just beyond the big brownstone house which is being extensively altered by Cornelius Vanderbilt for his home. The sale was that of the four-story house at 13 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 25 by 100.5 formerly occupied by Pembroke Jones. It has recently been owned by Theodore A. Swan, who bought it from Henry Walters, the occupant for several years. William B. May & Co. were the brokers, and they state that the buyer will occupy the house.

East Sixtieth Street Purchase.

The four-story dwelling at 38 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, was purchased by Frank H. Kirmayer, who will alter it for a boys' school. It was bought from Fannie M. Dryfoos, Flora M. Wolf, and Amanda M. Strauss. The Frederick T. Barry Company acted as broker in the sale.

Buys Dyckman Corner.

The plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Nagle Avenue and Academy Street has been purchased by the Belle Hazen Realty Company (Reis & Hoyt) from the Union Dime Savings Bank for $35,000, subject to a mortgage of $21,000. The bank acquired the property last November in a foreclosure action against Henry Corn and others.

Garage Site Purchased.

Robert J. Hahn and William Lang have purchased the property at 157 to 161 East Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 102.2, covered with old frame buildings, between Third and Lexington Avenues, from George P. Corson and others. A five-story garage, to cost $50,000, will be erected on the site.

Tenement Investments.

The six-story tenement at 220 Chrystie Street, 25 by 75, between Stanton and Houston Streets, has been sold by Charles R. Farnolo for the Commonwealth Insurance Company to an investor.

The five-story tenement at 25 East 111th Street, 25 by 100.11, has been sold by Louis Barnett to Nathan W. Herbst.

Former Belmont Home Leased for Business.

The former residence of August Belmont at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, covering a plot 34.6 by 98.9, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, has been leased by Joseph P. Day to Jesse T. Meeker, who will alter the house into stores on the ground floor with small apartments above. It is a four-story dwelling, being the largest in the block, which has lately been extensively invaded by business interests. Mr. Belmont's old home has been on the market for sale or lease for some time.

Recent Buyers.

Gertrude M. Pinchot was the buyer of the residence at 9 East Eighty-first Street, sold recently by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Banks Taylor.

Alice M. Lynch was the buyer of the dwelling at 16 East 130th Street, which she occupied as tenant, sold recently by the Utopia Realty Company.

The Church of the Ascension in West 157th Street was the buyer of the dwelling at 220 West 153th Street recently sold by Susan Devin.

Edmund Coffin is said to be the buyer of the dwelling 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, sold recently by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 2,242 Webster Avenue, 50 by 90, has been sold by Richard Dickson for the McEvoy-Koester Company to an investor.

The Hermitage Realty Company, Albert H. Atterbury, President, has acquired from the J. F. Meehan Company the two four-story apartment houses at 920 and 924 Tiffany Street, each on plot 35 by 105. They were held at $50,000, and were taken in part payment on the two flats at 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, 75 by 102.2, on which site Mr. Meehan is preparing to build a nine-story apartment house. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

The three-story store and dwelling at 5,522 Fifth Avenue, 20 by 150, has been sold by Tutino & Co. for Jennie Smith to an investor.

Long Island City Deals.

The two three-story six-family houses at 113 and 115 Fourteenth Street, Long Island City, have been resold by the Roman-Cailmann Company in conjunction with Otto Loibl to an investor.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Luyster Street, 440 feet south of Wilson Avenue, Long Island City.

Sale at Philipse Manor.

The estates of Tappan Zee, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold a plot on Riverside Drive and Harwood Avenue, Philipse Manor, N. Y., to Chester A. Patterson.

New Waterman Company Lease.

The L. E. Waterman Company, whose building and present quarters at 173 Broadway, northwest corner of Cortlandt Street, was recently leased for twenty-one years by the D. A. Schulte Company, has leased for its new home the six-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The store is now occupied by the Liggett-Riker drug store, which will move to the store in the old Waterman building.

The new Waterman lease was closed through the Charles T. Noyes Company, and Herbert Hechts & Co. for the Oceanic Investing Company, owners of the Dey Street corner building. A ten-year lease still held by the drug company on its present store has been canceled, and the new lease in the old Waterman building has been taken for twenty-one years from the Schulte Company.

Commercial Leases.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for the Bromar Realty Company from the plans a three-story garage on plot 50 by 100 at 466 and 468 West 152d Street to the May Garage Company for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and 134th Street to the Sanger Picture Plays Corporation for fifteen years at a gross rental of $100,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for the estate of B. D. Ivison the corner store at 123 Liberty Street, northeast corner of Greenwich Street.

Scherick & Mendel have leased a third floor to the Republican National Committee in the Postal Life Insurance Company's building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Wellesley Realty Corporation to Mrs. Vida Whitmore the four-story dwelling at 307 West Eightieth Street, and for Dr. Louis Neuman to Schuyler Quackenbush the four-story dwelling at 31 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for the estate of John Thompson to Giuglio Creatore the three-story dwelling at 57 West 119th Street.

$300,000 Upper Heights Theatre.

Plans have been filed for a two-story theatre with stores on the north side of 181st Street, between Broadway and Bennett Avenue. It will have a frontage of 200 feet on the street, 150.6 feet on Broadway, and 178.9 feet on Bennett Avenue, with a seating capacity of 2,300. The Madison Avenue Amusement Company, Benjamin S. Moss, President, is the owner. Thomas W. Lamb is the architect, and has estimated the cost at $300,000.

First Meeting of Board of Standards.

The new Board of Standards and Appeals, of which Rudolph P. Miller is Chairman, will hold its first meeting tomorrow in Room 526 of the Municipal Building. The meeting has been called to act upon twenty-six petitions growing out of the labor law sent to the board by various city departments. The board, besides Mr. Miller, consists of Alfred R. Kirkus, Lansing G. Holden, William Crawford, Alfred J. Boulton, Howard C. Baird, and Daniel Sullivan, Secretary.

Building Contracts Increase $202,000,000.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, show that the contracts awarded from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1916, aggregate $711,095,246, as against $508,233,600 for the same period of 1915, an increase this year of $202,771,646. In New York State and northern New Jersey the figures were $194,137,500 up to Aug. 1, as against $87,661,000 for the 1915 period.

Realty Notes.

William E. Harmon & Co., land developers, have filed plans of incorporation at Albany, with a capital of $50,000. Among the Directors are Edwin L. Harmon, William H. Milner, and Leonidas Keever.

Edward C. H. Vogler and Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers in the sale of 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street by Jacob H. Sheuer to Frederick Brown.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract by Valentine & Co. for a reinforced factory building, 80 by 98, six stories, to be erected at Manhattan and Skillman Avenues, Brooklyn; L. V. Pulsifer, architect.

Plans have been filed for a two-story church for the Metropolitan Baptist Church, of which the Rev. William W. Brown is pastor, on the south side of 138th Street, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, fronting 100 feet. There will be reading and Sunday school rooms on the second floor. Matthew W. del Gaudio, the architect, has placed the cost at $50,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry St, 280-82, e s, 131.5 ft s of Houston St, 40x90.7 x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Michael Brigante Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $49,141.77; taxes, &c., $550.40; to the plaintiff for $37,000.

53d St, 331-33 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x47.4 x irregular, two three-story houses; G. B. Lauck as commissioner against E. H. Briggs et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $10,832.47; taxes, &c, $530.54; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

114th St, 71 East, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Bach against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $23,234.94; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

114th St, 69 East, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Remeen & P., attorneys; due, $25,235.31; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 432 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weeks Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,552.69; taxes, &c, $471.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000; adjourned to Aug. 9.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Verlo Av, s w corner of 234th St, 79.4x149.3x irregular, two frame dwellings; State Banking Department sale.

Forty-sixth St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; attorney, D. J. Early.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lorillard Pl, 2,360, e s, 196.6 ft n of Third Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; G. F. Gifford against Barnet Masor et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $8,955.31; taxes, &c., $1,300.

Concourse, 1,770, at junction 175th St and Eastburn Av, 50x9.3x126.7x50x8.8, five-story flat; 837 Washington Av Realty Co. against G. E. Buckbee et al; D. E. Davis, attorney; due, $12,777.56; prior mtg, $57,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

138th St, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, a two-story church, 100x80; Metropolitan Baptist Church, 143 West 131st St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

181st St, n s Broadway to Bennett Av, for a two-story theatre and stores, 209x15.6x187.7 x178.9; Madison Avenue Amusement Co., 729 7th Av., owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted:

Madison Av, s e corner 26th St, to a six-story club; Manhattan Club, premises, owner; W. T. Daub, 341 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

17th St, 105 East, to a four-story studio building; Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, owner; F. J. Schefelik, 4,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

LIS PENDENS.

BROADWAY, 598; Gladys W. Ziegler against Thomas A. Howell et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Swan, Moore & Danforth.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 50x100x irregular to 51st St x 220x irregular; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Hammerstein Opera Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Kennedy.

STANTON ST, 334 and 336, Malden Lane Savings Bank against County Engineering Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

Bronx.

GRANT AV, e s, 57.7 ft n of 165th St, 25x102.5; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Mary E. Dolan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LOT 542, Map of property of Van Cortland Estate, 24th Ward; William H. Sweny as Receiver against John G. Donnelly et al.; action to declare conveyance void; attorney, E. K. Hanlon.

139TH ST, n s, 180.1 ft e of Third Av, 16.1x100; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary P. Hagan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

130TH ST, 303 West; City Guaranteed Roofing Co. against Cortelyou Building Co., Inc., owner; Jacob and Annie Rappaport, contractors $60

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; Max Levinstim against Benjamin Duvlo, owner; Joseph Luciani, contractor $78.65

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.9 ft s of 177th St; Salvatore Naccarato against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al; May 21, 1913, by bond $900

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 100x100; Louis Greenberg against Defender Construction Co. et al, June 17, 1916 ..... $2,243.53

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 20.8x98.9; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Zagon Realty Co., Inc., to erect four five-story apartments $164,000

Bronx.

170TH ST, n w corner of Ogden Av, 72.5x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Aveca Realty Co. to erect one five-story apartment..$67,500

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound, 19 Miles from New York

For beauty, accessibility, price, and terms, beautiful new home offers unequalled value—situated in Private Residential Park, 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and on the BOSTON POST ROAD, only 19 MILES by motor.

House on magnificently located plot 75x135 ft. Large living room, 18x32 ft.; open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and large front porch 12x34 ft. Second floor has four master bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms and built-in porcelain tubs. Third floor has two maids' rooms with bath. Gas and electric lights throughout. Garage to match house.

House is not merely a summer residence, but is equipped with latest hot-water heating system and is substantial, all-year-round home. Residents enjoy advantages of a beautiful new community Club House and all land and water sports. A paradise for both children and parents.

PRICE $10,500.

Will accept small first payment; balance easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 EAST 42ND STREET, N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

PELHAM HEIGHTS.

A splendid residence, English architecture, just completed. Plot 125x125; trees; New Haven station five minutes; garage; house has large living room, exceptionally large tile porch and sun parlor; paneled dining room, maids' stairway from first floor to third, large butler's pantry and convenient kitchen on the first floor; four chambers and sleeping porch and two baths on second floor; billiard room, two maids' rooms and bath on third floor. House is exceptionally well built and is for sale at $26,000, or may be rented at $2,500 per year. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

AT SCARSDALE

A property midway between Hartsdale and Scarsdale; one quarter mile from Heathcote Station, comprising 1.8 acres; high ground. In one of the most desirable residential sections.

For further particulars apply C-341.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM MANOR.

Plot 75x125, at great bargain; ten minutes from New Haven station. Just over Pelham Heights line; high ground, splendid view, artistic surroundings. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. New station facing New Rochelle-Rye Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars, apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 3600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Fine 165-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach; commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage
$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.
At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM
with a good, 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley. good family can buy for small amount down. B., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street
Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or Inquire
CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 305 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

SEND FOR LIST OF
one-family houses
for sale in Brooklyn's
finest home section.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2,176 66th Street, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOME
$6,000 Easy Terms.
Has 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
House is new, has every convenience, electric light, beamed ceilings, walls panelled, six large bedrooms, huge living room with open fireplace, neighborhood tennis club, golf, large lakes nr. by; easy commuting; near express station.
E. A. Manchester
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

MONTCLAIR

$10,500 6 Waterbury Rd.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch.

$16,000 36 Melrose Pl.; tapestry brick residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; large plot.

$18,500 179 Midland Av.; 10 rooms, 3 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch; large plot.

$22,500 189 Upper Mountain Av.; 11 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; sun porch; every appointment.

55 **Harrison Av.** 12 rooms, 4 baths; sun porch; sleeping porch; every appointment.

These are the most select homes in Montclair. Open for inspection Saturdays & Sundays. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Over a Hundred Years Ago

They built the house around a big stone chimney with big fireplace, bakeovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; offered complete with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

TO SUB-LEASE

Elegant Furnished House, 10 sleeping rooms, 5 bath rooms, on grounds of the best hotel in Maine. For information apply
ADIRONDACKS CO., 35 Nassau St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A Comfortable Dwelling
In a Splendid Neighborhood
20 East 83rd Street
TO LET
At a Reasonable Rental
Apply to us for a permit to inspect.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete.
List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

123 East 57th St.—To Let
FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT.
Electric lights; three baths.
Apply to JOHN R. HILL,
24 State St., or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET
Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of **Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.** Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
2235 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

STORE LOCATION BEST RENT LOW
57th St. and 9th Av.; an opportunity; one of best locations in city; suitable confectionery, drugs or shoe rooms; concessions for quick rental. Apply Supt., Windermere Apts., 400 W. 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ELSLEIGH HALL,
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 116th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath. Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS
119th St.,
St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7487
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

49 West 72d St.
High Class Apartment.
Duplex, 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
Simplex, 9 Rooms & 2 Baths.
$2,200 & $3,000.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Col. Av.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS
$810 to $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

"GRINNELL"
800 Riverside Drive, Corner 157th St.
Within 200 Ft. of Subway Station
A Distinctive Fireproof Building of the highest type, fully tenanted since its completion.
Extra Large Rooms, All Facing the Outside. Finest Apartments Above 110th St. Rentals Much Less Than Middle West Side

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, North Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

RONBOROUGH,
N. W. Corner Broadway & 92d St.
SEVEN ROOMS, LARGE FOYER AND TWO BATHS.
Southern exposure. Price $1,700.
LEWIS E. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

2469 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway
High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms $660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

ST. ANDREW,
2 East 127th St.
High-class elevator apartments, with every convenience. Unsurpassed service. Seven rooms.
RENT $75 UP.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

$18,000, 1st mortgage, for sale, affecting twelve 3-story brick dwellings, netting eight per cent. yearly, located centre Pittsburgh, Penn. Conduct, 120 Broadway.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$6,000 wanted, first mortgage loan, Summer hotel property and cotage, Fleishmann's, N. Y.; high class, well located paying house; buildings, land appraised $40,000. Harry Simon, 302 Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Mortgage loans wanted; private party wants $15,000, 5½ per cent, first mortgage, new $40,000 property. Call Franklin 2076 or address Box 254, Summit, N. J.

Real Estate
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 16 room, 2 bath detached cottage; 2 porches; steam, electric light; at 1,486 East 2d St., 1 block from Avenue N station, on Culver; $7,000; terms. Phone Midwood 1428W.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42, pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARCHMONT GARDENS.
Near lake, on high ground; lot 50 x125; delightful bungalow home, 6 rooms and bath; cost $7,500; owner will sell for $5,250; only $500 cash required. Property now in the hands of mortgagee. This is a real bargain. Property in first-class condition. Rented until Oct. 1, $42.50 per month.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Scarsdale.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near station; water, electricity, sewer; good neighbors; rent $100, or will sell on easy terms. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Corner plot, 88x108; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining Penn. Station; $4,000 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

RICKERT

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Temperatures have risen again in the Missouri Valley and over the Plains States, and are now 8 to 10 degrees above the seasonal average. In Atlantic Coast districts moderate temperatures prevail, with a tendency to rising temperatures in New England and the lower lake region.

Scattered showers and thunder storms have occurred in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Carolinas. Elsewhere generally fair weather has continued.

Temperature will rise in Eastern districts Thursday and probably Friday, and will continue above the seasonal average in the West.

Fair weather is indicated for practically all districts east of the Mississippi, except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where showers and thunder storms are probable during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to southwest with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle northeast, becoming variable; fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Thursday, Friday, fair, followed by thunder showers in afternoon or night.

Southern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday, Friday, partly cloudy, possibly thunder showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday, thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	72	69	4 P. M.	81	76
6 A. M.	73	67	6 P. M.	81	75
9 A. M.	79	74	9 P. M.	77	69
12 M.	80	77	11 P. M.	76	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 10:15 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:26—27-29 Rivington St.; J. Beslyn	Slight
12:55—845 Brook Av.; Cenian Bros.	Slight
1:20—146 Wooster St.; Max Yernes	$500
1:30—2 E. 113 St.; M. Matthews	Not given
3:20—1,927 3 Av.; not given	Slight
3:25—781 7 Av.; Robert McClement	Slight
4:35—1,466-1,468 B'way; Hepner and others	$200
6:00—216 E. 42 St., (auto.); Am. Ex. Co.	$75
6:15—1,556 2 Av.; Bernard Hartman	Slight
7:45—156 E. 105 St.; William Peck	Slight
9:30—Lenox Av. & 145 St., (lunchroom); Inter. R. T. Co.	Slight
10:20—406 Horatio St.; F. W. Devoe	Slight
11:50—121 Fulton St.; Mandlebaum & Levine, et al.	$5,000
P.M.	
1:05—222 Broome St.; B. Askowitz	Slight
3:10—54 Av. 9; Benjamin Goldbar	Slight
3:30—1,779 Webster Av.; Michael Croe	Slight
4:05—827 Melrose Av.; L. H. Goldberg	Slight
4:20—81 Horatio St.; Mary Olsen	Slight
4:25—210 Delancey St.; D. Trachtenberg	Slight
5:45—44 E. 144 St.; Madison Lumber Co.	Slight
6:30—107 2 Av.; not given	Slight
6:40—164 E. 116 St.; not given	Slight
6:40—1,187 2 Av.; Gustave Meyer	Slight
8:10—605 W. 181st St.; J. Mandel	Slight
8:35—115 Waverley Pl.; — Farror	Slight
9:05—Stone St. and Broadway; Restaurant	Slight
9:25—871 Longwood Av.; M. Zucker	Slight
9:30—1,735 Amsterdam Av.; B. Cushman	Slight
10:15—133 W. 140th St.; I. Levy	Slight
11:35—240 Riverside Drive; C. Galway	Slight
11:53—406 E. 149 St.; Stambt & Gault	Slight

The record on July 30 showed a fire in the premises of Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. The Fire Marshal finds that the fire was not in the premises occupied by the firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Maj. C. Y. Brownlee, M. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

A Board of Officers to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur, M. C., and E. B. Babbitt, Ord., Dept., Lt. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Q. M. C., Maj. W. P. Jackson, Inspector General, and Capt. J. L. De Witt, Q. M. C., are appointed to meet in this city to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard and volunteers when mustered into the service of the United States and mobilized. The board will exclude from consideration the principle of concentration of supplies for several States in a single depot.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. J. G. Stowe, M. R. C., revoked.

A board of C. A. C. officers will be convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the Coast Artillery arm. Detail for the board: Capts. L. D. Watson and A. M. Mason and 1st Lts. J. E. Townes, Jr., E. H. Thompson, and W. S. Dowd.

1st Lt. F. Moorman, 18th Inf., will report to Capt. J. D. Watson, President of the foregoing board, for examination for transfer to the C. A. C., then to his station.

Following infantry officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to that post and report not later than Sept. 15 for duty: 1st Lts. J. W. Peyton, 11th, and E. L. Field, 20th, and 2d Lts. B. Akin, 23d; J. R. N. Weaver, 9th, and W. R. Connolly, 17th.

The advancement to the grade of Captain on the retired list of the army of 1st Lt. F. R. Kenney, retired, is announced. He will remain on present duties.

Orders of July 24 relating to Capt. C. B. Smith, C. A. C., revoked.

2d Lt. R. B. Colton, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Maj. H. G. Bishop, 5th F. A., and Maj. A. J. Bowley, 5th F. A., are detailed as members of the Examining Board at Eagle Pass, Texas, vice Maj. M. McCloskey, 3d F. A., and Maj. R. H. McMaster, 4th F. A., relieved during examination of Maj. H. E. Ely, 7th Inf.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. H. Glade, 5th Inf., revoked.

2d Lt. T. G. Peyton, Inf., will report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an Examining Board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the cavalry arm, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. D. Graham, 7 days, and Maj. G. A. Nugent, General Staff, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. F. Green, the New Hampshire, two months' leave.

Paym. J. R. Sanford, New York Yard, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Civ. Engr. A. C. Cunningham, radio station, Point Isabel, Tex., Aug. 12, to temporary duty, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.

Chief Gunner L. M. Wezat, the Columbia, to reserve force, Atlantic Fleet.

Chief Pay Clerks J. Reay, the Texas, to Key West Station, and M. Gilman, Key West Station, to fitting out the Arizona on Aug. 15 and on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerks W. E. Morton, the Georgia, to the Texas, and W. R. Parker, Naval Academy, to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Marine Corps.

Capt. E. W. Sturdevant, Philadelphia Barracks, to barracks, naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

1st Lts. C. J. Miller to Port Royal (S. C.) Barracks upon arrival in United States, and A. D. Rorex, Managua Legation, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lamson, off Cape Romain; Marblehead, at Portland, Ore.; Montgomery, at Baltimore; Nereus, Reid, Severn, and Sterett, at Norfolk, and the Wisconsin, at Provincetown.

Sailed—Brutus, Salina Cruz, for Acapulco; Culgoa, Newport, for New York; Denver, La Paz, for Mazatlan; Glacier, Guaymas, for Topolobampo; Kearsarge, Boston, for Portland, Me.; McDougal, New York, for Newport; Tuxtuna, La Paz, for Topolobampo; Vicksburg, Bremerton, for Seattle, and the Worden, Newport, for New London.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved plans for alterations in P. S. 72, 101, 109, 168, and 171, Manhattan, to provide for the introduction of a duplicate school system.

The Committee on By-Laws has reported that, in its opinion, neither a committee of the Board of Education nor its Chairman has the power to request an outside body to make investigations as to the administration of the Education Department.

It has been decided that the Board of Education may suggest, but not direct, the Board of Examiners to restore to its eligible lists the names of any retired teacher.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANT board and room in Spanish family, convenient to subway, object learning language; state terms. P 304 Times Downtown.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M. Aug. 3: Patrol, G. R. Leonard, 161 to 275, as stat. house att.; F. P. Williams, 275 to 161, as stat. house att., discont.

Temporary Assignments; To training school from commands indicated, from noon Aug. 6 to 8 A. M. Aug. 22: Inspector A. S. Tierney, 8 Dist.; Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D.; Captains J. D. Ormsby, Traf. C; J. M. Boyle, 32, W. H. Ward, 148; Lieuts. J. O'Neill, 43; H. Ebert, 29; G. B. Starkey, 140; P. Keany, 1; W. A. J. Koenig, 161; E. Quinn, 2d Dist.; J. E. McGrath, Tr. School; J. T. Higgins, Traf. C.

Sergts. E. J. Barry, 8th Dist.; L. D. Mahrt, 145; C. J. Ernst, 149; J. D. Connealy, 276; C. A. Lieber, 10; E. J. Barrett, 18; J. P. Foley, 22; J. Keenan, 23; F. Baury, 28; J. P. Faney, 35; W. McGowan, 43; J. E. Bender, 66; J. L. Travers, 74; M. J. Glynn, 99; E. J. Foley, 143; C. Preifer, 148; F. Lynch, 149; H. C. Stapf, 163; J. Rooney, 172; W. Brooks, 274; W. J. Roach, 285; J. M. Garvey, Traf. C. Patrol. B. J. Redden, 1; T. Kane, 1; J. P. Moran, 1; J. Keane, 1; J. Hugh, 1; J. Galvin, 2; C. Maloney, 2; A. Kelly, 2; T. Spruck, 2; T. Fitzpatrick, 2; R. P. Murphy, 4; J. M. McGowan, 4; M. Raferty, 4; F. J. Smith, 4; T. Linehan, 5; G. Little, 5; J. F. Glassey, 6; V. Christiano, 6; E. J. Mayo, 6; D. S. Leahy, 6; G. F. Smith, 6; J. J. McMonigle, 6; M. McKenna, 7; F. Paone, 7; R. E. McCarthy, 8; J. T. McLaughlin, 7; J. A. McMillan, 7; P. Reilly, 7; E. T. O'Brien, 10; W. J. Wallace, 10; R. J. Fleming, 10; J. Malone, 12; F. Stegman, 12; G. W. Bostwick, 14; P. La Daly, 14; E. P. Doyle, 14; E. A. Duffy, 14; R. Mahon, 14; P. E. Madigan, 14; M. Grassberg, 13; J. Kever, 13; H. C. Hagens, 15; D. Buckley, 15; G. A. Heckman, 15; J. J. McKeever, 16; M. Abramson, 16; J. A. Lane, 16; T. H. J. Hall, 16; G. W. Ruppert, 16; T. F. Rockett, 16.

F. Michaelis, 17; H. Raphael, 17; G. C. Hoegen, 18; W. Dugan, 18; W. J. Burns, 21; W. Beck, 21; J. Kelt, 21; F. T. Gleason, 22; M. H. Weber, 22; H. M. Starr, 22; J. Finneran, 22; J. Fleming, 23; C. Schoiff, 25; J. P. Quinn, 26; J. O'Hara, 26; M. Hurley, 29; M. Cunningham, 29; T. J. Lyons, 29; V. C. Lavender, 29; J. Kent, 32; H. McCurdy, 33; J. Connors, 35; B. T. Wilson, 36; P. Archard, 37; P. Tully, 38; B. Rogers, 39; J. Humphries, 80; W. Haslem, 80; W. Grill, 143; F. Simonetti, 143; C. Olsen, 143; J. D. Blythe, 144; J. M. Finnerty, 144; E. A. Schmitt, 145; E. A. Peacock, 145; L. B. Townsend, 146; W. Thorne, 146; H. W. Puck, 146; F. Holder, 147; G. P. Schmidt, 147; A. O'Neill, 148; W. Geis, 148; A. Scheffler, 149; E. Wintermute, 149; W. T. Lloyd, 150; A. Trezza, 151; R. J. Addy, 153; S. Clauer, 153; E. Sheridan, 155; A. Hirschwitz, 155; C. F. Hagen, 156; J. J. Murphy, 17; J. Walley, 17; C. Kirk, 18; P. Gettings, 18; E. A. Power, 21; J. J. Campasi, 21; F. P. X. Wilde, 21; S. W. Noble, 22; J. Cattaneo, 22; H. A. Zerrenner, 22; C. S. Anderson, 23; W. J. Dobbin, 23; J. W. Sullivan, 25; R. F. Griffin, 26; J. Martens, 28; M. Hickey, 29; C. J. H. Schroeder, 29; W. J. Robinson, 29; P. H. Daniels, 31; H. Kearney, 33; D. Cagney, 35; F. C. Gerhardt, 36; J. C. Rutledge, 37; B. Druey, 38; F. C. Kelly, 40; P. M. Sammons, 39; J. J. M. Cormack, 39; F. McCormack, 39; F. Kearns, 143; R. Honan, 143; H. P. Edwards, 144; J. Larkin, 144; E. Leahy, 144; D. P. Ryan, 145; A. W. Warnock, 145; J. Gallagher, 146; F. Mang, 146; G. A. O'Brien, 147; G. R. Nadler, 148; T. E. Russell, 148; J. Sweeney, 148; J. McGuiness, 149; M. Weisekel, 149; D. F. Leary, 151; J. H. Devon, 152; P. D. Miller, 152; P. F. Horan, 155; P. Mahoney, 155; D. Kennedy, 155; F. J. Kupack, 156; A. W. Jayne, 145.

J. A. O'Donnell, 156; C. R. Schlichte, 157; T. W. Woychinski, 157; E. J. O'Brien, 158; N. Abbrancati, 158; A. J. Jenkins, 160; J. OConnor, 161; W. Wrightman, 163; G. Ludwig, 164; E. Smith, 164; V. Bach, 165; W. F. Price, 165; J. Anckner, 167; T. P. Fitzgerald, 168; C. E. Looms, 170; F. S. Schepp, 170; F. E. Ioess, 171; F. M. Nolan, 171; J. Ryan, 170; T. C. Adams, 172; R. Stanley, 172; A. Logan, 172; J. F. McNally, 172; J. G. O'Neill, 172; T. E. Phelan, 174; A. Steffers, 174; P. L. Green, 160; J. Norton, 169; L. Chevrett, 274; J. Rooney, 275; A. J. Williams, 275; J. Fitzpatrick, 276; J. C. Lazenby, 276; W. H. Harper, 277; E. Phillips, 276; P. Lowler, 277; J. H. Tomann, 278; R. R. Spellman, 281; J. McHugh, 283; F. R. Fitzgerald, 283; T. Lynch, 283; A. E. Granzer, 285; G. P. Stubenrauch, 285; F. Stobbe, Traf. A; J. E. Curtis, Traf. A; C. J. Ryan, Traf. A; F. Farrelly, Traf. M; J. Sullivan, Traf. B; G. Feulner, Traf. B; T. F. Ryan, Traf. C; J. Concannon, 156; H. G. Muller, 157; W. E. Mahoney, 158; A. J. Farrington, 158; J. Silvinski, 159; D. Zimms, 160; D. Maloney, 161; C. Schmitt, 163; G. Nick, 164; G. Brust, 164; L. Hohorst, 165; G. Bleckwell, 167; F. McKenna, 168; W. Lawson, 170; W. P. Napier, 170; J. C. Coffey, 171; N. P. Nelson, 171; J. J. O'Neill, 171; B. Tully, 172; C. Cuttrell, 172; F. Neylon, 172; F. White, 172; C. Stevens, 172; F. Burns, 173; G. W. Kropp, 174; J. I. Bathe, 169; S. E. McBride, 169; C. L. Boll, 274; T. G. Clancy, 274; M. J. Harnett, 275; P. Fitzmaurice, 276; P. Karnes, 276; R. Loeschman, 276; J. McHugh, 277; J. Carney, 277; W. T. McCabe, 278; G. Siegmuller, 278; F. Meyer, 283; J. E. Green, 283; W. Seabry, 283; G. Norbury, 285; T. Kenny, 285; J. Loeffler, 285; P. J. Connolly, Traf. A; T. A. McKay, Traf. A; J. Taylor, Traf. A; A. D. Downs, Traf. B; W. Sheehan, Traf. B; W. L. Beck, Traf. C; W. Allendinger, Traf. C.

E. Rosenfeld, Traf. C; J. Mulvihill, Traf. C; G. P. Bishop, Traf. C; P. McGowan, Traf. C; J. F. Neary, Traf. C; J. Reilly, Traf. C; P. Walsh, Traf. C; J. Krost, Traf. C; W. F. Clair, Traf. D; N. A. Grill, Traf. D; J. Herlihy, Traf. D; T. Reidy, Traf. D; J. Clifford, Traf. E; T. O'Connor, Traf. E; T. P. Donahue, Traf. E; J. O'Neil, Traf. E; H. Hinners, Bridge, J. Lober, Marine, L. Benjamin, 1st Dist.; F. G. Wilson, 1st Dist.; J. W. Sutter, 2d Dist.; J. M. P. Heney, 4th Dist.; C. F. Barrois, 5th Dist.; T. M. Griffin, 8th Dist.; G. Koch, 10th Dist.; C. Browne, 16th Dist.; W. M. O'Connor, Tel. Bur.; W. F. Walker, B. B. H. Squad; H. F. Waltword, B. B. H. Squad; J. A. O'Donnell, B. B. H. Squad; S. Whittacker, B. B. H. Squad; A. Poliganl, Det. Bur.; W. A. Carlson, Det. Bur.; M. D. Kelly, Det. Bur.; J. Cassetti, Det. Bur.; E. H. Cruz, Det. Bur.; H. Somers, Det. Bur.; E. E. Gompers, Det. Bur.; C. Eason, Det. Bur.; W. Roddy, Det. Bur.; T. Ford, Det. Bur.; J. A. Daly, Det. Bur.; J. A. Mahoney, Det. Bur.; W. J. McCafferty, Det. Bur.; L. F. Brancato, Det. Bur.; M. Mealli, Det. Bur.; M. W. Owens, Det. Bur.; I. Newman, Traf. C.; D. H. Mitchell, 24 Sit.; H. Hackmeister, Traf. D.; J. E. Griffin, 8th Dist.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. E. L. B. Von Diezelski, 21, to 5 I. D., clerical duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3. Patrol, J. F. Finley, 1, to 169, duty in raided premises, 4 P. M. Aug. 3, to 4 P. M. Aug. 22.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, G. B. Grieco, 147, 7 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 28.

Suspended without pay: Patrol, J. Horn, 38; F. E. Furey, 274.

Death: Patrol, F. Hardcastle, 28, at 7:45 P. M., Aug. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond: Ernest Winter, 77.90.

To storekeeper's helper, The Bronx: William Morrison, 79.

To store's foreman, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals: John Lennon, 90.44.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant physicist qualified in physical metallurgy, for men only, for two registers of eligibles, one for positions paying the grade of laboratory assistant paying $900 to $1,200 a year, and the other for positions as assistant physicist paying $1,400 to $1,800 a year, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. It is desired to secure eligibles with a scientific training and with some experience, either in the laboratory or in technical work, in the investigation of thermal properties and heat treatment of metals and alloys. Familiarity with methods of pyrometry and thermal analysis is essential; and the applicant should be competent to carry on research in the scientific and practical fields of thermal analysis and heat treatment of metals. Competitors will be examined in physics and physical metallurgy, general education and scientific training, publications and experience. A bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, or the equivalent of eligibles, one for positions paying $900 to $1,200 a year. A bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years of postgraduate work or practical experience, either in the laboratory or in technical works, in the investigation of thermal properties and heat treatment of metals and alloys, are prerequisite for consideration for positions paying $1,400 to $1,800 a year. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrated 1916, 8 cylinder with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted special color periscope gray; complete manufacturer's equipment and ready for immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns light 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring; overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with F. B. Stearns Co. guarantee; repainted Japanese crimson and black, manufacturer's equipment; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

PULLMAN. — Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Pullman roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kelsey motor, tires, tonip, &c., sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Cook's Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Peerless 6-48; an exceptional opportunity; private owner must sell seven-passenger touring automobile regardless of cost; mechanically perfect, fully equipped, including Gray & Davis starter, light, &c. Mr. Callahan, Phone Astoria 2385.

Chalmers master six; a tremendous sacrifice; 7-passenger touring, practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $690. Mrs. Colburn, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LANDAULET, HIGH CLASS.

Aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 tour.; National 1914 roadster; Hudson 1915 limo.; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet. Many others. DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'way.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn

LIGHT TOURING, $375.

Complete electric self starting, lighting; fully equipped; cost $1,400. Owner, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1915, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Ford,—Exchange cash and 1914 Ford runabout, good condition, for late model, high-grade runabout. Telephone Plaza 3767.

Winton 1915, little six; condition excellent; less than half original price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 155 East 55th St.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.

New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 424 St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. J. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine; exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

Regal, 1916, four-passenger coupe; run less than 500 miles. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Columbus 510.

Cadillac 1914, touring; Hupmobile 1915 touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

White 1915 runabout; 1916 White landaulet; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Oldsmobile, 1916, five-passenger; run less than three months. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Columbus 510.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 5916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8335.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 861 Madison.

CADILLAC.—7-passenger touring car for hire by month. Cadillac, 1,021 3d Av.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will purchase from manufacturer 4 or 5 passenger touring car or sedan; prefer demonstrating or overhauled guaranteed car, with right to exchange in November or April for new car; present price not over $800; state make, model, appurtenances, and other particulars; also what allowance will be made toward new car in November or April next. P 318 Times Downtown.

Buy for cash, five-passenger, light car, late model. Write, giving full particulars and price asked. P 319 Times Downtown.

Stanley steamer wanted; 1916; cheap price; particulars. Altamonte, P 276 Times Downtown.

Wanted—AUTO FOR SPOT CASH; bring car with you. 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Packard, will pay $2,000 cash for twin six or $1,200 for Cadillac 1916. H 159 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Two desirable rooms in park section for adults only with private family for months of August and September; first-class table can be had at adjoining house, Edgehill Inn. C. R. Demarest, Telephone Kingsbridge 335.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

"KINMONT."

182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences, large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Private family would accommodate few paying guests, adults; good boating and bathing; excellent cuisine; home comforts. M. Dowd, Beverly, Mass.

Long Island.

Governess, English, take charge children, five to fourteen; healthful shore; board $10 week, higher; references. Miss Dodding, 110 West 34th, Room 807. Greeley 754.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season, adults only; excellent French cooking; near beach. 'Phone Coney Island 674.

Sea Gate—Large, small rooms; table guests. Phone 1232 Coney Island.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-38 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3016.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; private baths; excellent table.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; attentive service; private house. Phone.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightfully, cool, Summer location; exclusive pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; good table; Summer rates; table boarders.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; table board; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms, private bath, electricity; $3, $7, $8, $10.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Exceptionally large rooms; well-appointed house; bachelors; yearly lease.

45TH, 16 EAST. — Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room; hot, cold water; also small room; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high class; references required.

48TH ST., 10 WEST, (607 5TH AV.)
Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Elegant small rooms; nice house; $3 up; large, $7.

55TH, 235 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor floor and basement.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

153 WEST 57TH ST.
SMALL ROOMS.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant front parlor; private bath; electricity, telephone; kitchenette conveniences; well-kept house; Summer rates; $8.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

98D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, in private home; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6H.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience; must be neat and accurate; $10 to start; opportunity for advancement. Munter, 54 East 9th.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY conversant with card index system; one acquainted with layout of streets of Greater New York and with office experience; knowledge of typewriting preferable; address in own handwriting, stating salary and experience. H 168 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on street and dancing dresses. M. Levy, 104 West 27th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Garden City, L. I.; permanent position; small family. Rector 5798, Friday, Monday.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS
on
CUSTOMERS' CHARGE LEDGERS;
also
CHECKERS
for their

JERSEY CITY TO HALT ALL FREIGHTS TODAY

Red Flag Police to Search All Trains and Turn Back Cars Carrying Munitions.

RAILWAY INJUNCTIONS READY

Courts to be Invoked on First Move by City—Another Explosion Scare—Seventh Body Found.

The new regulations to govern the storage and shipment of explosives in Jersey City will go into effect at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when policemen with red flags, nightsticks, and pistols will be stationed at all points where railroads enter Jersey City, with instructions to flag all freight trains and subject the manifest of each car to a rigid examination. If in any car is found explosives, that car is to be detached from the train before the cars containing nonexplosives are hauled into the city. If conductors refuse to permit examination of manifests or car contents, or in any other way interfere with the police examiners, they are to be arrested.

These are the orders that went to the Jersey City police yesterday.

It was not until after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that detectives from the Jersey City Bureau finished serving official notice of the new regulations adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the City Commission on the operating heads of the various railways affected. These railroads are the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the West Shore of the New York Central system.

That the railroads, acting in common, will go into a Federal court and seek an injunction restraining the Jersey City authorities from enforcing the new regulations is certain. This injunction, according to reports received by Jersey City officials, will probably be applied for today in Trenton.

To Have Injunction Ready.

Railroad officials in New York and in Jersey City refused yesterday afternoon to discuss the probable procedure to be followed. The general understanding is that the injunction, if issued, will be served on Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague as soon as the first freight train is flagged by the police. It was not disclosed yesterday what action the city authorities would take to oppose the injunction.

The Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central, the two lines whose foreign shipping facilities were affected by last Sunday's explosions, have both put a temporary embargo on explosives for lack of terminal facilities. Before the explosions the Lehigh Valley handled more munition shipments than any line entering Jersey City.

At the general offices of one railroad affected by the new Jersey City regulations, it was said yesterday that already several Atlantic ports are planning to capture the foreign trade that Jersey City has officially announced that it wishes to get rid of. Among the cities are Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. None of them has the advantages of Jersey City, however, and if Jersey City munition shipments were transferred to another port it would mean a delay of weeks before the new terminals could be ready to handle them. However, the general opinion seems to be that Jersey City will continue to be one of the country's leading export points.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety Norton was asked last night if the fact that the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central had put embargoes on munitions would permit their trains to enter the city without inspection.

"It will not. They will be inspected just as rigidly as trains on other systems," he replied.

Chief of Police Monahan of Jersey City said last night that he would send a squad of twenty-five policeman under a Captain and a Lieutenant, at noon today, to each point where a main line enters the city, with red flags and orders to enforce the new regulations to the letter and to take any railway man who attempts to evade them to the nearest police station.

If an entire train of explosives is encountered the engine will be uncoupled and sent to the city and the railroad will be compelled to leave the train outside the city. If a car is found to contain both explosives and nonexplosives the explosives must be removed before the car may proceed.

For a while yesterday afternoon Jersey City feared another explosion at Black Tom in the Lehigh Valley yards. The nervousness grew out of a request for more fire apparatus at the ruins, the reason given being that two cars of explosives were still under the débris and there was a chance that the fire might reach them. Shortly afterward it was reported that the blaze was under control. Two other cars, also loaded with explosives, are reported to be at the end of the Black Tom pier. These cars, however, were not in the danger zone and their contents were removed last night.

A Sea of Sugar Syrup.

The bay about Black Tom and nearly to Ellis Island yesterday resembled a miniature gulf stream of molasses. From the warehouse in which more than $3,000,000 worth of sugar was stored flowed streams of melted sugar. The National Dock and Storage Company, to get rid of this melted sugar, had eight ditches dug through which it is being drained into the bay. The result is sticky water as far out as Bedlow's and Ellis Islands.

The known victims of the explosion now number seven. A body found floating off Black Tom was identified yesterday afternoon as that of Alexander Peterson, mate of a destroyed barge. A Jersey City official said yesterday that there was reason to believe that four other barges not accounted for had been destroyed and that several men probably had lost their lives on them."

NO HARBOR EXPLOSIVES LAW.

Measures Repealed on Plea of Economy by Recent Legislature.

Representative Murray Hulbert, the New York member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, yesterday put the blame for the Jersey City explosion on the fact that the law regulating the sale and storage of explosives within New York Harbor had been abolished.

"The United States Government," he said, "of course has jurisdiction over explosives in interstate commerce. I had supposed, however, that the regulation of the sale and storage of explosives within the Harbor of New York, whose limits extends to the Jersey shore, was amply provided for under the State Fire Marshal's law. I am surprised to find, however, that this very efficient department of regulation was abolished by a Republican Legislature, under Governor Whitman, on a plea of economy. If this law had been preserved and made effective by ample appropriation the explosion of last Sunday morning would not have occurred."

Representative Hulbert said he was having a compilation made of all provisions relating to explosives in the Federal statutes, and if they came within the jurisdiction of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and it were possible to reinforce their efficiency he would introduce such a measure and urge immediate action.

TO LEGALIZE LOCAL RULES.

Bill in House Puts Munition Shipments Under City Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In support of a bill he had introduced providing that ammunition not for the use of the United States should be subject to the transit and storage regulations of the community through which it passes, Representative James A. Hamill of New Jersey in the House today attacked the Interstate Commerce Commission and Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, retired, head of the Bureau of Combustibles of the railroads of the country. Mr. Hamill lives in Jersey City.

Representative Hamill said the commission had practically given to the railroads its jurisdiction over explosives, and that complaints to the commission about danger were referred to Colonel Dunn.

In his speech, Mr. Hamill, after calling Black Tom Island an arsenal for the warring nations of Europe that put more than 7,000,000 persons into hourly dread of death and destruction of their property, that munition traffic might continue, added: "If ammunition and high explosives are to be shipped out of the United States they ought to be shipped safely. Some other place than congested communities should be found through which to move them."

EXPLOSIVES DESTROY BOAT.

Shells Thrown on Schooner's Deck Sunday Start Disastrous Fire.

The four-masted American schooner, George W. Elzey, of Wilmington, Del., which was picked up Sunday afternoon drifting about the bay and abandoned by her crew, was destroyed yesterday at Long Dock, Erie Basin, by fire. The blaze started when a workman trod on some fulminate of mercury from one of the numerous shells cast upon her decks by the explosion on Black Tom Island.

When the schooner was berthed alongside the pier Monday morning, ten workmen went on board to make repairs, and boys visited the craft all day, hunting for shells as souvenirs. John Johnson, a carpenter, had his left arm torn off Monday when he threw a two-pound shell carelessly into his tool basket, but this accident did not deter others from picking them up.

At 5 o'clock yesterday about 100 shells were left on the deck and a workman picked one up and wrenched the top away from the container, allowing the fulminate of mercury to drop on the deck. The passing workman who trod on the chemical was surrounded by flames.

Six workmen jumped off the stern into the water and the others ran down the ladder to the pier, giving the alarm. The Erie Basin fire brigade played on the flames until the fireboats New Yorker, William J. Gaynor, and Seth Low arrived. Then the fire had spread fore and aft and up the rigging to the topmast heads, while the shells on deck exploded rapidly, one after another.

Charles Zeltman of Engine 202 was cut on the right arm by a piece of flying shrapnel, but was not badly hurt. It was three hours before the blaze was under control. Then the schooner was submerged with the weight of water in her hold until she was awash, a total loss.

The four-masted schooner George M. Grant, which was made fast alongside the George W. Elzey, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $500.

The George W. Elzey was built at Bath, Me., in 1903, and was 183 feet 7 inches long, 37 feet 2 inches beam, 13 feet depth of hold, and 577 tons register. No trace of her Captain or crew has been found since the explosion.

DU PONT CO. SHIPS DIRECT.

Vessels for Allies' Munitions Come to Its Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—Should Jersey City formally declare an embargo against munitions, the du Pont Powder Company would not be prevented from making shipments of smokeless powder and other explosives to the Allies. Most of the smokeless powder is transported from the company's war plant at Carney's Point, N. J., just across the Delaware River from this city, to the ships of allied nations which anchor in deep water nearby.

Most of the high explosives, including dynamite and trinitrotiluol, is manufactured at Gibbstown, N. J., and these products could be placed upon lighters and towed around, it is said, so that the Allies would not be prevented from getting necessary munitions.

The du Pont Company, it was said tonight, while considering various plans to meet the situation, had not decided upon any fixed program, although so far as the bulk of its trade with the Allies is concerned it would not be affected in the slightest because of the fact that the Allied ships come to the plants.

MUNITIONS AT PERTH AMBOY.

Detectives Guard Cars Sent There for Barge Shipment.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Detectives were sent to the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks here today following the arrival of twenty-three carloads of explosives, which are to be shipped from this port on barges. This action by the railroad followed the disaster at Black Tom Island early Sunday morning, for which reason the officials of Hudson County barred the entrance of such dangerous shipments. The war munitions were piling up at such an alarming rate that Mayor Garrettson and Chief of Police Burke took action at once, detailing detectives to the docks. County authorities are also investigating.

About ten cars arrived every two hours this afternoon and all were marked "Inflammable." At a conference to be held here steps will be taken to prohibit the storage of large shipments for any length of time.

Several cars filled with explosives are being held at South Plainfield, near here.

FIRST SUIT OVER EXPLOSION

Man Cut by Broken Glass Asks $15,000 Damages.

The first personal damage suit resulting from last Sunday's explosion was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dominick Lannie, a truckman, who asks $15,000 from the National Dock and Storage Company, the Johnson Lighterage Company and the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

Lannie says he was standing in front of 152 Bleecker Street when the explosion occurred, and that part of his right cheek was cut off by glass from a broken window. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the surgeons took thirty stritches in his wound.

ILL, HE DIVED INTO RIVER.

Sanitarium Attendants Whom Kreth Eluded Think He Was Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Charles Kreth, a patient at Dr. Daniel S. Millspaugh's Riverlawn Sanitarium in Totowa Avenue, opposite the Passaic River, escaped from attendants shortly before midnight tonight, ran to the porch, where he danced a can-can that attracted the attention of other attendants, but got across the lawn and dived into the river before they could catch him. He was seen to swim as far as the middle of the stream, where he disappeared, and it is supposed he was drowned.

Kreth was thirty years old and lived in Jersey City. He made a fortune in the butcher business some years ago and then went to Oregon where he invested in apple orchards. He had reverses and returned to Jersey City broken in mental health as a result. Then he was sent to the sanitarium.

Confirm Death of Contreras.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Aug. 2.—Confirmation of reports of the death of Calixto Contreras, Villa's chief lieutenant, was received today by General Jacinto Trevino. General Samuel de los Santos reported from Torreon that he had found Contreras's grave in El Ojo, Durango, while General Domingo Arrieta arrived here today, bringing letters from Contreras's sons asking amnesty for themselves, and saying that their father had died of wounds. General Trevino agreed to grant their plea if they surrendered the 400 men who were under their father's command.

DR. BAYLIS REFUSES TO QUIT COMMISSION

Says $7,000 Was Not for Allies' Relief, but for Organization Purposes.

MAIL STILL BRINGS MONEY

Financial Secretary Tells Prosecutor "Director General" Received $100 a Week Salary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, self-appointed "Director General" of the Allies' Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, no part of which ever went to the Allies, issued a statement last night attacking George R. Buck, Richard Arthur, and Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, formerly associated with the commission, who had complained to the District Attorney against him. He asserted that with the exception of $250 the money raised thus far had not been for relief work but for organization purposes.

Dr. Baylis said his assailants were disgruntled employes, whose expense accounts he had refused to honor. Declaring that Dr. William H. Tollman had tried to induce R. J. Caldwell, a member of the Finance Committee, to appoint him (Tollman) the Director General, Dr. Baylis said he would not resign to please Mr. Caldwell.

"Mr. Caldwell will not end the commission even though disposed to do so," he said. "The work of the commission will go forward to fulfill its high purpose."

John Emery McLean, Financial Secretary of the commission, yesterday made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Roesch. McLean, who was a former President of the Canadian Club and the metropolitan sales manager of the American Real Estate Company, which went into bankruptcy a few months ago, told Mr. Roesch that he had been associated with Dr. Baylis for four weeks at a salary of $50 a week. He refuted the statement of Dr. Baylis, who complained that his salary of $100 had not been paid for five weeks. McLean said the Director General had received all but $50 of his money.

"He also told me," Mr. Roesch said, "that he never saw any of the money received in the mail. Dr. Baylis would open the letters and give him the checks. Yesterday the subscriptions amounted to $175, while up until 2 o'clock today they received $65."

McLean told of their "vision of the future," the prosecutor said, when the commission would resolve itself into a "permanent relief for the miseries of mankind" after the sufferings of the Allies had been alleviated. He admitted that Henry Clews had refused to serve as Treasurer unless the commission took immediate steps to incorporate.

Steps to oust Dr. Baylis were taken yesterday by R. J. Caldwell, who wrote a letter to Alton B. Parker, the President, and the individual members of the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors, informing them of facts which he believed justified such action. Mr. Caldwell also warned the Empire Trust Company, the depository of the commission, to stop payment on all checks. Ex-Judge Parker was out of town yesterday.

Mr. Roesch said he had received a letter from Albert C. Aubrey, a lawyer, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, offering to produce the text of an examination in supplementary proceedings which he had conducted when a judgment was filed against Dr. Baylis last year. It was said at the District Attorney's office that Aubrey knocked Dr. Baylis down last week on Broadway when the two got into an altercation. This was denied, however, by Dr. Baylis yesterday.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, one of the Vice Presidents, refused to comment on the case until something definite was revealed by the investigation. Henry Clews, the banker, issued a statement last night denying that he had ever been Treasurer of the commission.

Assistant District Attorney Roesch intimated that there would be further developments in the Baylis case today.

WAR INCREASES SHIPPING.

Two Years Ended July 31 Shows Gain of 1,282 Vessels Here.

In the two years ending July 31, 1916, when war conditions prevailed in Europe, the net increase in the number of vessels arriving at the port of New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ending July 31, 1914, was 1,282.

The total number of vessels arriving to July 31, 1914, was 4,778, of which 4,364 were steamships and 441 sailing vessels. The total to July 31, 1915, was 5,243, of which 4,771 were steamships and 472 sailing craft, showing an increase of 407 steamships and 58 sailing vessels, making a total increase of 465 vessels for the year.

For the year ending July 31 the number of vessels entering the port was 6,060, including 5,456 steamships and 604 sailing vessels, showing an increase of 683 steamships and 132 sailing vessels, an increase of 817 vessels as compared with the year ending July 31, 1915.

The American merchant marine leads the list with an increase of 750 vessels during 1915-16; British, 298; Scandinavian, 426; Italian, 81; Dutch, 155, and other nationalities 159.

HATCH GIVES $50,000 BOND.

Said to Have Borrowed Heavily from Mutual Trust Company.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Bail in the sum of $50,000 was arranged today for Edwin H. Hatch, Vice President of the Mutual Trust Company, which was closed by State Banking Commissioner La Monte after it had been discovered that Hatch had obtained an overcertification of his $34,000 deposit to the extent of $36,000.

The bail was arranged at his home in Maplewood, where he has been recovering from an operation for appendicitis. The bondsmen are Lloyd W. Smith, a banker; Clarence B. Riker, and Ralph W. Halsey, son of N. W. Halsey, a New York banker, with whose firm Hatch is connected.

It was said today, through the State Banking Department, that in addition to the overcertification which Hatch obtained through Thomas S. Byrne, Treasurer of the trust company, he had "borrowed considerable sums from the company."

Names Prison Congress Delegates.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Governor Fielder today appointed delegates from New Jersey to the annual congress of the American Prison Association at Buffalo, from Oct. 7 to 12. They were Richard Stockton, Trenton; Edward D. Duffield, South Orange; Frank Moore, Rahway; Richard Stevens, Hoboken; Richard P. Hughes, Trenton; Patrick J. Sullivan, Jersey City; Ferdinand Hoop, Caldwell; Richard F. McGuinness, Newark; David Logue, Camden; John D'Arcy, Trenton; William Burpo, Paterson; Jacob Shurts, Somerville; Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Jersey City; Richard M. Moore, Princeton; Seymour Cromwell, Bernardsville; Cook Conkling, Rutherford; Mrs. John L. Kuser, Bordentown; Miss May Caughey, Clinton; Mrs. Alice Cantwell, Trenton; Mrs. Emery Marvel, Atlantic City.

Western Union Promotes Edwards.

J. P. Edwards, Division Traffic Superintendent in this city of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been put in charge of the Western division of the company, with headquarters at Chicago. A dinner was given to Mr. Edwards last night by 300 of the employes of the main operating department in the company's dining room at 24 Walker Street. S. B. Haig will be in charge of the metropolitan division.

CITY TO GAIN IN INTEREST.

Chamberlain Maltbie Devises Plan to Stabilize Deposits.

Through a plan worked out by City Chamberlain Milo R. Maltbie, who recently succeeded Henry Bruère, the city will gain more than $100,000 a year in interest on the $50,000,000 of city money which the Chamberlain's office has on deposit with banks, Mr. Maltbie said yesterday. The plan will go into effect today and will get for the city a higher rate of interest than ever before paid. Of the 100 institutions asked to bid on city deposits, 37 have agreed to pay 3 per cent. or more, whereas 12 institutions offered 3 per cent. on May 1.

"Soon after I took office recently," said Chamberlain Maltbie, "I became convinced that the city could considerably increase the rates of interest obtained on deposits by making the deposits more attractive to the banks."

Explaining the plan, the Chamberlain said the total of the city's deposits would be divided into two classes, active and inactive, the inactive to be known as "Class A" for convenience. The active accounts will total the bare amount needed to meet the city's obligations for one quarter. This will leave the remainder of the city's money inactive and in the hands of the banks for comparatively long periods, and therefore able to command better interest rates. For the coming quarter the active deposits are estimated at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Of course, he said, in case of need the "Class A" fund can be drawn upon, with no banking effect except to reduce the interest on the amount withdrawn.

The Chamberlain said he had other plans in mind for increasing the receipts of his office, but would not discuss them until they have gone into effect.

To Foreclose $450,000 Mortgage.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to foreclose a mortgage for $450,000 against the Hammerstein Opera Company on the Lexington Opera House property at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. The mortgage was executed May 28, 1914. The suit is brought because of failure of the owner of the property to pay interest and taxes amounting to $30,902.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	5,000
5,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	8,500
33,000 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

A Sale of Wallach Shirts

$1.35 Three for $4

Clearance time means BIG inducements for quick action. Here are some 10,000 Wallach Standard Shirts, regularly $1.50, $1.65, $2, $2.50 and $3—NOW $1.35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Remnant Sale Coat & Trousers $17.50

There are several hundred short ends—just enough for a two piece suit. There are plain colors and fancy effects in serges, cheviots and worsteds. For summer outing or summer business suits you can't possibly duplicate the values even in ready made clothes at bargain sales.

Coat and Trousers to Order $17.50

Open Saturday Until One O'clock.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES NOW ON DISPLAY $20 TO $50

"DUBONNET"

The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer

Superior to the best cocktail

AMPLE SUPPLY

In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer

ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."

Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.

The thing that appeals to all the people is the *big* thing

In following my profession of national advertising, I have always sought those articles *which interest* all the people. I never cared very much for anything that appealed only to a certain class. Classes are always limited. The *audience is never big enough.* But when you have something that appeals to everybody, your opportunities are boundless. Your success is measured only by the intelligence of your effort.

So that when this Lord Salisbury cigarette was created and I learned that it was a pure Turkish tobacco cigarette that sold at a popular price, I knew that every cigarette smoker in the world—high and low—would be interested, *providing the cigarette was all that its makers said it was.* I made it my business to find out. And when I had discovered that the cigarette—at 15 cents for 20 cigarettes—was as *good* and as *pure* as any cigarette that the world had ever produced, I went after the advertising account.

I investigated for months before I went near the American Tobacco Company. I took a package of Lord Salisbury cigarettes to a high-class tobacco chemist and had him analyze the tobacco and the *paper.* The result of his work was so pleasing, that I knew the Lord Salisbury could be made the best selling cigarette in existence. It is now my belief that when you know this cigarette as well as I know it, you will smoke it as I am smoking it, and you will say, as I have said, that it solves your cigarette problems from the standpoint of quality and the standpoint of price.

It is an advertising proposition that I delight in. I have all the cigarette smokers in the *world* to address. The proposition is unlimited. And the man who smokes expensive cigarettes will be just as much interested as the clerk on his modest salary. There is *quality* and *quantity* and *economy.* It is a trinity that an advertising man loves to follow. He has everything behind him and the world before him.

This cigarette is *so good,* and its quantity and price so alluring that it will be followed by a host of imitators. But keep your eye on *Lord Salisbury*—the *leader* and the *original.*

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. Why not send out for a package now?